REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF

BRITISH BURMA

FOR

The year 1884-85.

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RESOLUTION

ON THE

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

BRITISH BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, in the General Department,—No. 91E., dated the 26th September 1885.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.—The past year was marked by sensible progress in the diffusion of education among all classes of the people. As in the two preceding years, Municipal and Town Committees controlled expenditure on public instruction and provided for educational wants in almost all the more important towns. For the most part the energies of the Education Department are devoted to the task of inspecting the work done in aided schools and in advising local bodies concerning the conduct of educational affairs. The record of the past year indicates that the experiment of giving the representatives of the towns-people large powers in the management of these affairs has met with a fair measure of success. In almost all towns the Committees have taken an interest in the progress of education and in the improvement of their town schools.

2. *General results.*—The number of schools under inspection increased from 4,682 to 5,010 and the number of pupils from 127,583 to 137,504. Of these schools 49 were maintained by Government or Municipal or Town Committees, 53 were under missionary or other European management, and 4,905 (nearly 98 per cent.) were indigenous schools. These figures include all schools which the Education Department officers have been invited to inspect, not only the schools actually inspected. The number of pupils under secondary instruction increased from 6,063 to 6,532 and the number under primary instruction from 121,198 to 130,511. There was a marked increase in the number of students who succeeded in passing completely by one of the departmental standards, the numbers being 1,722 in 1883-84 and 3,234 in 1884-85. The proportion of pupils who passed was thus 24 in a thousand as compared with 14 in a thousand last year. Every standard contains three or more subjects, and those candidates only are reckoned as "passed" who obtain qualifying marks in all subjects of the standard.

3. *Financial.*—The total expenditure of the year on education was Rs. 8,08,483 as compared with Rs. 7,13,027 in the previous year. In 1881-82 the expenditure was under five lakhs of rupees. Municipal funds nominally contributed Rs. 2,53,157, or 31·3 per cent. of the total sum spent. But, as was explained in last year's review, the greater part of this sum was assigned for educational

purposes to municipal by provincial funds. Municipal and town fund towns are expected, according to estimate made for five years in April 1882, to devote to education each year Rs. 2,61,100, together with any income derived from school fees. In the past year the Municipal expenditure (including Rs. 29,101 paid from school fees) amounted to Rs. 2,84,810. In most cases the expenditure fell but little short of the expected amount; in some instances the expenditure was largely in excess of the estimate. Local rates contributed Rs. 76.143 as compared with Rs. 86,057 in the previous year; and the sum of Rs. 86,139, as compared with Rs. 71,511 in 1883-84, was derived from fees. Of the total expenditure Rs. 5,47,200 was spent on instruction, Rs. 83,670 on direction and inspection, Rs. 38,390 on scholarships, and Rs. 76,084 on buildings. The expenditure on grants under the grant-in-aid rules was Rs. 60,990 as compared with Rs. 77,397 in 1883-84. There was an increase in the amount of ordinary results and attendance grants, the sums spent in the two past years being Rs. 36,978 and Rs. 43,876 respectively. The decrease in the total amount of the grants was due to the fact that special building-grants were made to the extent of only Rs. 4,600 as compared with Rs. 27,461 in the previous year.

4. *University education.*—Plans for the establishment of a college at Rangoon, under the management of the Educational Syndicate, were considered during the year. The proposal cannot be carried into effect until by incorporation the Syndicate acquires a legal status. Meanwhile the Rangoon High School has been affiliated to the Calcutta University as a first grade college and it is now called the Rangoon College. In the college classes at Rangoon there were 18 students as compared with 23 in the previous year. Of these one passed the examination for the degree of B.A. and six passed the F.A. examination. These results show an advance, slight but satisfactory as far as it goes, on the results of previous years.

5. *Secondary education.*—The number of secondary schools under inspection was 50 as compared with 43 in 1883-84; the number of pupils in these schools in the two years was 6,532 and 6,063 respectively. The number of boys increased from 4,823 to 5,283 and the number of girls from 1,240 to 1,299. The decrease, from 15 to 11, in the number of students who passed the University Entrance examination is to be regretted; and the failure of a large proportion of the candidates from the high schools at Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab is not explained. The success of the recently established Municipal high school at Bassein, and of the high school classes at St. John's College and St. Paul's Institution in Rangoon, is gratifying. The number of students who passed the Middle School examination was 290 as compared with 172 in the previous year. The increase was common to Government, Municipal, and aided schools. The number of Middle School passes obtained by pupils of indigenous schools (18), though still small, is much larger than in previous years. The figures given in paragraph 47 of the Director's report are of interest as showing that in some subjects, notably history, geography, and arithmetic, very good results are attained by indigenous schools. Of the total number of pupils under secondary instruction 2,485, or 38 per cent., attended schools in Rangoon. The Arakan division continues in a backward condition, secondary instruction being confined to the three Municipal schools at Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway. During the year several Municipal and Town Committees took steps to raise the status of their schools and to provide boarding accommodation at them. The Bassein school became a high

school; the Pegu, Paungdè, and Shwedaung Committees raised their schools to the middle grade; and boarding departments were opened at the schools at Akyab and Sandoway. Other Committees were anxious to raise the standard of instruction at their schools, but want of funds prevented further action being taken.

6. *Primary education.*—Good progress was made in the matter of primary education. The number of primary schools under inspection increased from 4,630 to 4,946 and the number of pupils from 121,198 to 130,511. Of these pupils 746 passed the Upper Primary examination and 2,195 the Lower Primary examination as compared with 477 and 971 respectively in the previous year. The bulk of the primary schools consists of indigenous schools, monastic and lay. Of the total number of these institutions inspected during the year 1,274, and of the pupils therein 8,036, earned results-grants. The amount of results-grants earned increased from Rs. 47,179 to Rs. 66,525. There was an increase of 689 in the number of indigenous schools inspected; of 98 in the number of schools of which the pupils earned grants; of 1,089 in the number of pupils who passed by one or other of the primary standards; and of 1,101 in the number of pupils who earned grants. The relatively large number of full passes by the primary standards, as compared with the total number of pupils earning grants, is the more remarkable when contrasted with the results of the Middle School examinations, in which the number of full passes gained by indigenous schools was small, while the number of partial passes was large. Among the indigenous schools, monastic schools are the more numerous; but, as might be expected, lay schools are the more successful in passing the prescribed examinations. Of monastic schools inspected 825, or 21·5 per cent., with 3,414, or 3·5 per cent. of the total number of pupils, earned results-grants, and 587 pupils (or 17·2 per cent. of the number who earned grants) passed fully by one of the primary standards; while of lay schools inspected 449, or 51 per cent., with 4,622 pupils, or 14·6 per cent. of the total number, earned results-grants, and 1,201 pupils (or 26 per cent. of the number who earned grants) passed the Primary School examinations. The following table shows the principal statistics regarding indigenous schools in each of the four divisions of the province :—

	Schools inspected.	Total number of pupils.	Schools aided by results-grants.		Pupils passed by either standard.		Pupils earning grants.		Results-grants.	
			Number.	Percentage to schools inspected.	Number.	Percentage to number of total pupils.	Number.	Percentage to total number of pupils.	Total amount.	Average earned by each pupil.
									Rs.	Rs.
Arakan	392	7,363	33	8·4	60	·8	226	3·1	1,874	8·3
Pegu	1,732	50,449	626	36·1	726	1·4	3,510	7·	27,050	7·7
Irrawaddy ...	1,469	40,169	383	26·1	617	1·5	2,535	6 3	20,837	8·2
Tenasserim ...	1,117	31,553	232	20·8	385	1·2	1,765	5·6	16,764	9·5
Total ...	4,710	129,534	1,274	27·	1,788	1·4	8,036	6·2	66,525	8·3

Fair progress was made by Karen primary schools. The number of these schools inspected during the year was 345 as compared with 299 in 1883-84; the number that earned grants rose from 127 to 142, the number of pupils earning grants from 923 to 1,106, and the number of pupils who passed the primary standards from 115 to 327.

7. *Assistant Masters.*—The number of certificated teachers employed increased from 127 in 1883-84 to 184 in the year under review. These numbers are exclusive of the 158 Karen teachers who are certificated under different rules and do not pass through normal schools.

8. *Schools for special and technical training.*—There are now three schools, at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, for the training of masters, and there are also classes for the training of mistresses at missionary schools in Rangoon and Moulmein. Among the steps taken during the past year for the improvement of normal teaching may be mentioned the revision and strengthening of the establishments of the three normal schools, the raising of the standard of admission to the Rangoon school, and the opening of the normal school for mistresses at Moulmein. The number of men under normal training rose from 157 to 202 and of women from 21 to 29. The number of masters' certificates gained by the normal schools was 100 as compared with 46 in 1883-84, and of mistress's certificates 19 as compared with five. The Director explains that the figures for 1884-85 include the results of three examinations as against two in the figures for the previous year. The Rangoon school gained 71 passes, a creditable result of the year's work. The Akyab and Moulmein schools were less successful. Encouraged by the offer of liberal capitation-grants, private schools have taken up the work of training and passed 20 candidates as masters and eight as mistresses during the year.

Survey schools were maintained at Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, and Pegu. At present the results of the working of these schools cannot be properly judged, as the arrangements for making the examination in surveying a provincial examination under the Educational Syndicate did not come into force until after the close of the year under review.

Instruction in various mechanical arts continued to be given at several of the mission schools in the province, and under encouragement afforded by the Municipal Committee an industrial school was established at Akyab. A law lectureship was maintained by the Educational Syndicate with indifferent success. The management of European and Karen apprentices at the railway workshops of Insein continues to be very satisfactory. Lads from the shops get good employment outside directly they complete their five-years' apprenticeship.

9. *Education of Girls.*—The number of girls under instruction in inspected schools increased from 11,039 to 13,032, the increase being almost entirely due to increase in the number of pupils attending indigenous schools. The number of girls who passed the Middle School examination increased from 22 to 34 and the number who passed the Primary standards from 178 to 386. From the Catholic convent schools at Rangoon and Moulmein nine girls were presented for the University Entrance examination. Though none of them were successful, the effort to teach girls up to the University standard is an encouraging sign. Much interest is now taken in the cause of the education of girls by many Municipal and Town Committees, among which may be mentioned the Committees of Rangoon, Akyab, Henzada, and Yandoon. Special encouragement to the education of women is given by the offer of results-grants at enhanced rates in the case of successful female students; by the maintenance of the normal classes for mistresses already mentioned; by the offer of special grants for students who gain mistress's certificates; and by the payment by Government of half of the salary of

Burmese women teachers. Although the education of women is still backward, there are indications that steady progress is being made. The Director reports that the enhanced grants have greatly stimulated the attendance at girls' schools and that in practical school-management the women normal students far surpass the majority of men normal students.

10. *Education of Special Classes.*—The special arrangements for assisting children of European descent to obtain instruction were unchanged during the year. Up to the close of 1884-85 156 stipends had been allotted and 15 apprenticeships had been taken up. The special grants-in-aid paid last year on account of European children amounted to Rs. 12,514 as compared with Rs. 11,013 in 1883-84; these sums are in addition to the ordinary grants-in-aid and to the cost of European scholarships, stipends, and apprenticeships. The number of European children attending school rose from 1,432 to 1,438. No measures of importance for the education of other special classes were taken during the period under review. The question of the education of Mahomedan children was considered, but the circumstances of the Mussulman community in Burma do not seem to be such as to call for special provision in the matter of education.

11. *Control.*—The Educational Syndicate continued to afford valuable assistance to the Government and to the Education Department by undertaking the conduct of all provincial examinations and by advising on all important measures connected with education. It is hoped that the Syndicate will soon become an incorporated body and will be able to assume further useful functions. The thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due to Mr. Hordern for his report and for his successful direction of the Education Department during the year. In some cases matters of detail might have been omitted from the report with advantage. The Chief Commissioner would suggest 20 or 25 pages as a suitable length for future annual reports.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,

E. S. SYMES,

Offg. Secretary.

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BRITISH BURMA

FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

INTRODUCTION.

THE submission of this report has been delayed a few days beyond the prescribed date by two causes, which it is necessary to notice. The first cause is the late publication of the results of the provincial school examinations conducted by the Educational Syndicate.

These examinations, which test the work of the year in our principal schools, are usually held near the close of the official year, that is, at the end of March, but were postponed on the last occasion, and the results were not published until the middle of June. Under these circumstances the reports of the Inspectors of Schools, which in great measure form the basis of the present report, have been greatly delayed.

2. A second cause of delay in the completion of the report has been the great difficulty experienced in bringing the returns of educational receipts and expenditure, furnished by the Accounts Department, into exact accord with the records of this office. The point is one to which special importance has been attached by Government, and every effort has been made to ensure exact correspondence in the records of the two offices.

It is found, however, that the adoption of identical headings of receipt and expenditure does not suffice to ensure this regular correspondence and to remove the difficulty which is yearly experienced in the matter. The desired object might, perhaps, be obtained if all educational bills were to pass through this Office for endorsement prior to their final audit by the Comptroller, but the plan would necessitate a considerable increase to the staff of the office.

SECTION I.

GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

3. The educational record for the year 1884-85 differs from those of many preceding years in the circumstance that it is unmarked by the notice of any large or general changes in the provincial system of education. Minor changes have been carried into effect and schemes of importance have been initiated, but the schools of the province have not been called upon to adapt their system to any new general conditions.

There are those to whom such a record seems unsatisfactory and to whom the absence of radical change indicates stagnation; but the cry of masters and pupils in schools of every grade has been for a period of repose, for a rest from changes of system and standards and rules, and it is matter for satisfaction that it has been possible in the past year to rest content for the most part with the work of consolidation and with steady progress on well-laid lines.

Principal features of the year's work.

4. The following are the principal features in the record of the year.

The Government high school at Rangoon has been affiliated as a first grade college, its designation being altered to that of the Rangoon College, the Municipal middle school at Bassein has been raised to the grade of a high school, and three Municipal primary schools to that of middle schools.

Special measures have been adopted for the encouragement of primary education, both among Burmese and Karens, in exceptionally backward localities.

An additional normal school for Burmese school-mistresses has been opened by Government, and special encouragement has been given by Municipalities to female education.

The rules for the award of teachers' certificates have been revised and proposals submitted for a system of pupil-teacherships.

The question of Mahomedan education has been fully considered by a committee of Mahomedan gentlemen, and special encouragement has been given to an educational mission to the Chins.

The principal part of the work of the Government Book Depôt has been transferred to private hands.

General statistics of schools and scholars.

5. The returns of the year again show an increase in the number of schools under inspection and in the number of scholars in attendance.

The total number of schools returned as under inspection is 5,010 compared with 4,682 returned for the preceding year, the number of scholars in attendance being 137,504 compared with 127,583.

An increase is, therefore, shown of 328 schools and 9,921 scholars.

6. In addition to the above, 470 schools are returned as private institutions, not under inspection, with an attendance of 5,495 scholars. The increase in the number of schools and scholars, though considerably smaller than last year, indicates increased educational activity, especially in indigenous schools.

The following summary, in the usual form, shows at a glance the distribution of the schools throughout the province:—

Statistics of Schools and Scholars as returned on the 31st March 1885.

Division.	District.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.* Public institutions: Under public management.	Under private management: Missionary, &c.	Under private management: Indigenous.	Total number of public institutions.	Private institutions.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS. In public institutions: Under public management.	Under private management: Missionary, &c.	Under private management: Indigenous.	Total number of scholars.	In private institutions.
ARAKAN	Akyab	5	3	218	226	81	463	137	3,669	4,269	510
	Northern Arakan	1	...	...	1	..	34	...	...	34	...
	Kyaukpyu	2	...	140	142	2	196	...	2,646	2,842	87
	Sandoway	1	...	34	35	...	114	...	1,048	1,162	...
	Total	9	3	392	404	83	807	137	7,363	8,307	597
PEGU	Rangoon Town	7	18	234	259	4	638	2,527	6,159	9,324	172
	Hanthawaddy	1	...	386	387	...	18	...	11,013	11,031	...
	Pegu	2	...	472	474	3	86	...	13,813	13,899	40
	Tharrawaddy	2	2	234	238	1	117	81	8,608	8,806	15
	Prome	4	2	457	463	154	368	89	12,183	12,640	1,009
	Total	16	22	1,783	1,821	162	1,227	2,697	51,776	55,700	1,236
IRRAWADDY	Thôngwa	3	1	471	475	...	231	73	12,334	12,638	...
	Bassein	4	5	478	487	1	429	350	12,410	13 189	70
	Henzada	5	2	281	288	...	267	188	7,549	8,004	...
	Thayetmyo	1	2	241	244	24	48	152	7,901	8,101	415
	Total	13	10	1,471	1,494	25	975	763	40,194	41,932	485
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town	3	9	91	103	46	360	884	2,339	3,583	591
	Amherst	3	1	414	418	132	308	61	9,324	9,693	2,249
	Tavoy	1	1	131	133	...	147	85	3,742	3,974	...
	Mergui	1	...	55	56	...	161	...	1,866	2,027	...
	Shwegyin	1	...	280	281	19	84	...	4,327	4,411	270
	Toungoo	1	7	288	296	3	105	710	7,038	7,853	67
	Salween Hill Tracts	1	...	..	1	...	24	...	..	24	...
	Total	11	18	1,259	1,288	200	1,189	1,740	28,636	31,565	3,177
	Grand total for the year 1884-85.	49	53	4,905	5,007	470	4,198	5,337	127,969	137,504	5,495
	Grand total for the year 1883-84.	42	50	4,590	4,682	372	4,120	5,100	118,363	127,583	4,238
In the year 1884-85	Increase	7	3	315	325	98	78	237	9,606	9,921	1,257
	Decrease	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In this statement departments of schools are not shown as distinct institutions.

General progress of schools.

7. Reference to the general tables in the appendix will show that, while the number of university students has slightly decreased, the number of pupils under secondary instruction has risen from 6,063 to 6,532 and the number under primary instruction from 121,198 to 130,511.

The total number of pupils learning the English language is returned as 7,364 compared with 7,098 last year.

8. The outturn of the schools, as tested by the university and provincial standards, is shown in the subjoined statement and compared with that of the preceding year :—

Examinations.		Number of students passed in the year		In the year 1884-85.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts Colleges—					
Bachelor of Arts examination ...	Boys ...	...	1	1	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
First Arts examination	Boys ...	5	6	1	...
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Schools for general education—					
Matriculation examination ...	Boys ...	15	13	...	2
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
Middle School examination ...	Boys ...	152	259	107	...
	Girls ...	22	34	12	...
Upper Primary School examination ...	Boys ...	417	639	219	...
	Girls ...	60	107	47	...
Lower Primary School examination ...	Boys ...	953	1,916	963	...
	Girls ...	118	279	161	...
Schools for special instruction—					
Training School examination for masters	Upper ...	3	7	4	...
	Lower ...	52	154	102	...
Training School examination for mistresses.	Upper ...	...	9	9	...
	Lower ...	5	19	14	...
Examination in surveying		57	41	...	16

9. It will be seen that, excepting at the University Entrance and at the Survey examinations, the general results of the public examinations of the year indicate very creditable progress in schools of all grades.

The record of the outturn of training schools for 1884-85 is somewhat unduly favourable, because it includes the final examination of 1883-84, which was not concluded when the last report was written, but the net outturn shows considerable improvement on last year.

Financial statistics.

10. The total expenditure on public instruction for the year 1884-85 was Rs. 8,08,483 as compared with Rs. 7,13,027 expended in 1883-84. An increased expenditure is, therefore, shown of Rs. 95,456.

The following comparative summary shows the total outlay of the year and the variation from that of last year from each source of income, and will be useful in the absence of comparative tables in the appendix :—

Comparative statement of the General Expenditure on Education in British Burma for years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Objects of expenditure.	1883-84						1884-85.					
	Total expenditure from						Total expenditure from					
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.												
Arts Colleges—												
English	10,873	...	...	884	...	11,757	19,337	...	...	942	...	20,279
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, for professional training—												
Law	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	.	...
Medicine	..	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	..	...	...
Total ...	10,873	...	...	884	...	11,757	19,337	...	...	942	.	20,279
School Education, General.												
Secondary Schools—												
For boys ... English ...	18,353	...	93,549	45,379	43,736	2,01,017	36,805	198	91,872	53,772	42,652	2,25,299
For boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	1,282	66	...	1,348
For girls ... English ...	6,305	...	11,027	13,274	20,296	50,902	14,754	...	8,243	15,900	16,532	55,429
For girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	915		2,845	3,760
Total ...	24,658	...	1,04,576	58,653	64,032	2,51,919	51,559	198	1,02,312	69,738	62,029	2,85,836
Primary Schools—												
For boys	6,912	51,070	67,232	9,019	14,281	1,48,514	7,229	71,726	81,240	9,086	9,741	1,79,022
For girls	421	...	1,930	2,454	6,778	11,583	1,693	...	8,106	1,742	7,091	18,632
Total ...	7,333	51,070	69,162	11,473	21,059	1,60,097	8,922	71,726	89,346	10,828	16,832	1,97,654

SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	*Schools for special instruction—*												
	Training schools for masters ...	25,812	...	...	...	...	25,812	31,247	...	...	...	...	31,247
	Training schools for mistresses ...	2,218	...	...	...	733	2,951	3,116	...	...	...	...	3,116
	Schools of Art	414	...	...	...	...	414	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	400	...	2,000
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools ...	3,296	...	...	501	...	3,797	4,799	...	...	745	...	5,544
	Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,041	12	1,253
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	164	27	271
	Total ...	31,740	...	...	501	733	32,974	40,762	...	280	2,350	39	43,431
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	22,674	...	...	...	...	22,674	24,288	...	...	...	...	24,288
	Inspection	25,123	32,932	1,168	...	...	59,223	56,849	...	2,533	...	...	59,382
	Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	3,289	...	...	...	...	3,289	3,537	...	...	...	...	3,537
	Scholarships held in— Professional colleges ...	7,275	...	...	...	...	7,275	6,842	...	...	...	...	6,842
	Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	4,015	...	...	4,015	180	...	11,569	...	...	11,749
	Scholarships held in— Primary schools	...	1,635	5,711	...	...	7,346	66	2,508	6,285	...	...	8,859
	Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools.	3,845	...	...	...	...	3,845	7,403	...	...	...	...	7,403
	Buildings	21,405	...	27,038	...	10,834	59,277	36,202	1,065	31,946	...	6,871	76,084
	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	3,165	...	2,213	5,378	233	590	500	...	2,680	4,003
	Miscellaneous	82,573	420	965	...	...	83,958	9,567	56	8,386	2,281	38,846	59,136
	Total ...	1,66,184	34,987	42,062	...	13,047	2,56,280	1,45,167	4,219	61,219	2,281	48,397	2,61,283
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	2,40,788	86,057	2,15,800	71,511	98,871	7,13,027	2,65,747	76,143	2,53,157	86,139	1,27,297	8,08,483
								2,40,788	86,057	2,15,800	71,511	98,871	7,13,027
						Increase ...		24,959	...	37,357	14,628	28,426	95,456
						Decrease ...		...	9,914	...	...	...	...

11. The principal increase of expenditure from provincial funds is due to the transfer to provincial funds of the charges for Deputy Inspectors of Schools and to the resumption by the Department of all educational charges in the town of Moulmein.

Variations from figures of last year.

Municipal expenditure has increased mainly in primary schools, where, in round numbers, Rs. 20,000 more than last year have been spent by Municipal Committees.

It is satisfactory to notice that the receipts from school fees, which had fallen off last year, have largely increased, and also that there has again been a large increase in the expenditure from private sources.

The decrease of nearly Rs. 10,000, shown in the expenditure from local funds, must be regarded in connection with the relief of the local funds from the charges for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, amounting to upwards of Rs. 30,000, when it will appear that there has been a considerable increase in the expenditure from this source under other heads of account, notably under that of results-grants to indigenous schools.

12. A comparison with the statements for 1883-84 will show the cost of educating each pupil in the Rangoon College to be considerably higher than last year. This is accounted for partly by the additional cost of strengthening the college staff, and partly by the adoption in the returns of a more correct method of distributing the cost of the senior staff of the institution.

Cost per pupil in institutions of each grade.

The cost per pupil in departmental secondary schools has been greatly reduced owing to a large increase in the number of pupils. This is accounted for by the inclusion under this head of the Moulmein high school.

The cost in Municipal secondary schools has risen, the attendance having slightly fallen off, while the total expenditure has increased.

In aided secondary schools the cost per pupil to provincial funds is shown to have risen, in round numbers, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7, while the cost to municipal funds has fallen considerably.

The explanation lies in the transfer of the cost of all grants-in-aid in Moulmein from municipal to provincial funds.

The total cost per pupil in all primary schools taken together has risen from Rs. 1-5-0 to Rs. 1-8-0. The increase falls mainly upon municipal funds.

SECTION II.

Controlling Agencies.

13. The establishments maintained for the direction of education and for school inspection are the same as last year.

Two Inspectors of Schools and 17 Deputy Inspectors constitute the present inspecting agency at the disposal of the Director.

As noted in the last report, this agency is not entirely adequate to the work, and if there were any prospect of additional funds being available for such a purpose, I should again urge measures for strengthening the inspecting staff, the need for which has already been more than once indicated.

14. Mr. R. G. Hodson, Senior Inspector, and Mr. L. A. Goss, Junior Inspector, have shared the work of inspection during the greater part of the year. In December last Mr. Hodson went on furlough. Mr. Goss now acts as Senior Inspector and Mr. D. Aldridge, Head Master of the Rangoon normal school, as Junior Inspector.

In both circles every Government and aided school on the inspection list has been inspected, and the work of each Deputy Inspector has been tested by the inspection and re-examination of indigenous schools.

15. Under the present system of provincial examinations and of grants-in-aid the inspection of Government and aided schools is an arduous task, involving the devotion of much time to each individual school, the principal departments of which are examined in close detail. The inspections of some of the larger aided schools occupy not less than a week or 10 days.

The question of the continuance of this system will be raised before long, when the grant-in-aid rules, which remain in force only until April 1887, come under review. Meantime the system is responsible for considerably confining the area of the Inspector's tour.

16. In the past year the Senior Inspector visited a total of 113 schools, including 58 out of the 3,822 indigenous schools in his circle.

The Junior Inspector visited a total of 135 schools, including 60 out of the 1,083 indigenous schools under inspection in his circle.

It is desirable that a larger proportion of indigenous schools should be visited by the Inspector; but, under the present system, the proportion can never be large.

17. The inspection reports of both Inspectors have been complete and businesslike; they have facilitated a constant watch over the requirements of schools and of places where schools are wanted, and they have had a good effect on the working of the schools.

Mr. Aldridge, in the last quarter of the year, has entered very zealously upon his new duties.

18. The work of the Deputy Inspectors has been carefully reviewed. In the important circle of the Senior Inspector the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors has been strict, and satisfactory work has been done in nearly every district, although the returns show that the activity of these officers varies considerably.

The tours of each Deputy Inspector are prescribed by the Inspector at the beginning of the year and he is expected, whenever possible, to make two complete tours of his district; but the records show that in some cases, while the prescribed tour is not fully completed, too much time is spent at district headquarters.

19. The number of days spent on tour is not a complete test of activity, but it seems certain that 200 days and upwards exceed the proportion of time which should be spent at headquarters; yet this is the record for the past year in the case of a large number of Deputy Inspectors, including some of those most highly commended.

In the case of Tharrawaddy, where the number of schools at headquarters is small, where the Deputy Inspector has made no second inspection in his circle, yet where 223 days were spent at headquarters, the disproportion is exceptionally glaring.

Of the 13 Deputy Inspectors employed in this circle Maung Po Maung of Prome and Maung Bwa of Hanthawaddy, Maung Shwe Kyu of Rangoon, and the Karen Deputy Inspectors, Maung San Dwa and Maung Tha Dun U, are specially commended for activity and usefulness.

20. In the Junior Inspector's circle two subordinate circles have changed hands. In the Kyaukpyu-Sandoway circle the inefficiency of the Deputy Inspector led to his suspension in June 1884 and to his ultimate removal. His successor has thrown new vigour into the work and in the latter half of the year has made considerable amends for the failure of his predecessor.

The Tavoy-Mergui circle has also been placed in new hands, and though the change was not brought about by any failure of the former incumbent, the present Deputy Inspector promises to effect greater progress and to influence the managers of indigenous schools, who, in these outlying districts, have hitherto been less active than elsewhere in co-operation with the Education Department.

21. Maung Shwe Hmôn, the Deputy Inspector of Moulmein, is again highly commended and deserves credit for the new life he has given to a neglected district.

I concur with the Officiating Inspector in thinking that Maung Mè Gri of Akyab, might have been able to point to larger results during his incumbency of six years.

22. The amount of money disbursed by these officers in results-grants to indigenous schools has very largely increased of late years, owing to causes which will be noticed later in this report, but the responsibility seems to have been, without exception, faithfully discharged.

The system by which these disbursements are checked has lately been reviewed, but I have been unable to suggest its improvement.

23. The Deputy Inspectors have lately been exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act, in view of their liability to highway robbery, but instances of actual robbery are very rare; and it may be assumed that the universal Buddhist regard for the profession of teacher serves to give immunity from danger of this kind.

The work of each Deputy Inspector will be reviewed separately in the chapter on primary education.

24. My own tours of inspection have extended to the districts of Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thayetmyo, Pegu, Thôngwa, Moulmein, and Amherst, in addition to the town of Rangoon, in which I have visited schools of every grade.

25. The staff of my own office has worked to my satisfaction under Mr. Nelson's efficient management.

Municipal control.

26. A very large share of responsibility for the maintenance and working of schools, both public and private, throughout the province, now rests on the Municipal Committees of 32 towns, and it is proper to notice here the working of the system.

27. The schools maintained or aided by Municipalities are all placed under Government inspection, and follow the course of instruction prescribed by Government.

Under standing orders, also, Municipal Committees are recommended to take the advice of the Education Department in all important educational matters, especially in the selection of teachers, and the Department is held responsible for noticing the appointment of unqualified teachers. Thus vacant masterships from the Municipal schools are usually advertized, the applications being forwarded through this office, and on a fixed date the applications are forwarded, with my remarks, to the Committee by whom the application is made.

These regulations serve to ensure a general uniformity of practice and the maintenance generally of a qualified staff of teachers.

28. In the past year the educational administration of Moulmein was, at the request of the Municipality, resumed by the Department, but in the remaining 31 municipal towns the system initiated in 1882 continues in force.

The Committees generally have continued to give liberal encouragement to education and have, in some cases, taxed their resources to the utmost to meet the increasing calls for expenditure on schools. In a few instances short expenditure is shewn.

29. The following statement illustrates the above remarks:—

Municipal Towns in charge of—	Amount available for education under the arrangements of 1882, exclusive of fees	1882 83		1883 84		1884 85	
		Schooling fees collected during the year	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees	Schooling fees collected during the year	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees	Schooling fees collected during the year	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Municipal Committees—	Rs.	Rs,	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Akyab	20,400	3,687	10,340	3,556	13,018	3 898	20,294
Rangoon	72,000	5,614	46,349	5,429	68,607	7,669	65,131
Prome	13,900	1,039	8,692	1,247	11,101	1,055	11,693
Paungdè	4 540	251	4,086	559	4,513	954	5,697
Pegu	2,960	259	1,067	357	1,274	361	11,751
Bassein	22,600	3,970	12,281	4,038	18,503	4,074	19,341
Henzada	12,400	270	7,468	842	9,156	889	11,433
Yandoon	5,440	85	4,060	159	4,191	226	7,156
Moulmeien	33,800	1,407	22,046	4,732	13 601	.	.
Toungoo	21,500	568	9,925	949	13,718	974	16,884

Municipal Town in charge of—	Amount available for education under the arrangements of 1882, exclusive of fees.	1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
		Schooling fees collected during the year.	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees.	Schooling fees collected during the year.	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees.	Schooling fees collected during the year.	Net expenditure on education, exclusive of fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town Committees—							
Kyaukpyu..	8,620	1,004	4,618	1,097	5,483	1,401	7,542
Sandoway	8,670	653	6,383	910	7,622	1,090	8,105
Ramree	...	...	...	...	..	..	598
Shwedaung	5,040	131	4,104	151	5,042	144	6,825
Thônze	2,960	76	2,507	52	4,010	66	3,046
Gyobingauk	900	...	1,005	341	1,721	459	5,902
Ma-ubin	1,900	...	1,928	...	1,822	.	2,103
Pantanaw	4,540	187	3,186	319	3,056	338	4,654
Danubyu	3,780	...	2,534	94	2,942	193	4,286
Ngathainggyaung	4,240	218	2,263	264	3,300	299	3,249
Lemyethna	800	...	..	...	252	...	789
Kyangin	900	...	...	...	...	..	2,196
Zalun	500	...	...	...	...	...	28
Myanaung...	4,340	94	1,589	90	1,585	237	1,839
Thayetmyo	3,800	...	1,002	...	1,556	...	1,744
Allanmyo	2,960	60	832	45	1,241	38	895
Thatôn	2,960	141	1,183	282	1,940	316	2,428
Kawkereik...	600	...	.	49	231	261	62
Tavoy	9,145	1,396	6,279	1,617	7,859	1,709	8,134
Mergui	8,645	1,525	4,572	1,426	4,321	1,586	6,731
Shwegyin	8,760	814	6,168	1,063	7,463	864	14,224
Kyaikto	1,300	...	240	..	410	...	949
Total ...	2,91,900	23,449	1,76,707	29,668	2,19,538	29,101	2,55,709
Deduct amounts for Moulmein Town ...	33,800	1,407	22,046	4,732	13 601	...	...
Total excluding Moulmein ..	2,61,100	22,042	1,54,661	24,936	2,05,937	29,101	2,55,709

District Committees of Public Instruction.

30. These institutions are still maintained in certain districts ; but, as noticed in the last report, they are in process of gradual abolition, as their functions are transferred in towns to Municipal boards and in districts to Rural boards.

Where no such transfer has been effected, these Committees, under the presidency in each case of the Deputy Commissioner, continue to be useful to the Department in supervising the arrangements for aiding and improving the indigenous schools, and to the Educational Syndicate in conducting the provincial examinations at district headquarters.

Educational Syndicate.

31. This body, formed primarily for the management of all provincial examinations, continues to be of great service in performing this function.

The advice of the Syndicate also continues to be valuable to the Department in the initiation of measures of large and general importance.

No report is made by the Syndicate to this office, and it seems to be out of my province to do more than record in their proper place the results of the examinations conducted under its auspices.

Grant-in-aid rules.

32. The Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881, by which for the first time the system of payment for results was applied to aided schools, have been in operation for three of the five years for which they were sanctioned, and it will soon be necessary to review their provisions in order that any change which may be found desirable may take effect in April 1887, after full notice has been given to school-managers.

The rules have continued to afford very liberal subsidies to aided schools, and it is satisfactory to notice that while a net reduction of expenditure is shown, and no supplementary grants have been necessary, the only increase is under the heads of results and attendance grants.

Liberal rates of attendance-grant.

33. I have already noticed that the system of examination which the rules involve is a heavy tax on the time of the inspecting officers, but there is another point in regard to which the desirability of maintaining the present system unchanged seems open to question. I refer to the liberal rates of attendance-grant allowed by the rules and the extent to which these grants are independent of the results of examination.

34. The following table shows the working of the rules during the year :—

Comparative Statement of Grants-in-aid awarded in 1883-84 and 1884-85 to Schools registered under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881.

District.	Locality.	Name of institution.	1883-84. Grants awarded under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881. Results and attendance grants.	Supplementary grants.	Special grants for buildings and furniture.	Total.	Additional results and attendance grants for European pupils.	Total amount of grants for the year.	1884-85. Grants awarded under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881. Results and attendance grants.	Supplementary grants.	Special grants for buildings and furniture.	Total.	Additional results and attendance grants for European pupils.	Total amount of grants for the year.	Remarks.
AKYAB ...	Akyab Town ...	Akyab girls' school	120	...	...	120	120	240	170	...	550	720	166	886	
RANGOON TOWN ..	Rangoon Town ...	R. C. M. St. Paul's institution	2,655	...	1,680	4,335	1,356	5,691	2,806	...	...	2,806	1,073	3,879	
		A. B. M. Sgau-Karen school	2,239	...	...	2,239	...	2,239	3,014	...	...	3,014	...	3,014	
		R. C. M. St. John's convent, Commissioner's road ...	2,307	...	1,100	3,407	2,254	5,661	2,966	...	...	2,966	2,940	5,906	
		R. C. M. St. John's convent, Fraser street ...	1,628	...	2,220	3,848	639	4,487	1,645	...	...	1,645	422	2,067	
		S. P. G. St. Mary's school	500	...	...	500	57	557	773	...	...	773	9	782	
		A. B. M. Burmese girls' school	1,143	...	6,000	7,143	...	7,143	1,980	...	...	1,980	...	1,980	
		Lutheran Mission school	467	...	...	467	...	467	639	...	...	639	...	639	
		Diocesan boys' school	633	...	4,869	6,010	633	7,151	473	...	...	473	473	946	
		Diocesan girls' school	508				508		866	...	...	866	866	1,732	
		S. P. G. St. John's college	2,944	...	2,850	5,794	700	6,494	3,563	...	...	3,563	1,167	4,730	
		S P. G. school, Pazundaung							187	...	...	187	...	187	
		Episcopal Methodist school	390	...	...	390	390	780	759	...	...	759	759	1,518	
		Diocesan orphanage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		R. C. M. St. Anthony's school	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	...	248	...	248	
		Church of England day-school	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	400	579	178	757	
		A. B. Mission school	...	...	7,500	7,500	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		S. P. G. school, Kemmendine	186	...	...	186	...	186	329	...	...	329	...	329	
		S. P. G. St. Gabriel's school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	15,600	...	26,219	41,819	6,537	48,356	20,427	...	400	20,827	7,887	28,714	
THARRAWADDY	Thônzè Town ...	R. C. M. school	159	...	...	159	...	159	186	...	...	186	...	186	
	Zigôn ...	A. B. Mission school	403	...	...	403	...	403	372	...	...	372	...	372	
	Konitywa ...	A. B. Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	...	650	872	...	872	
	Gyobingauk Town ...	Ditto do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Ditto do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	562	...	...	562	...	562	780	...	650	1,430	...	1,430	
PROME ...	Prome Town ...	A. B. Mission school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		L. A. girls' school	249	...	...	249	...	249	252	...	...	252	64	316	
		Total ...	249	...	...	249	...	249	252	...	...	252	64	316	
THÔNGWA ...	Ma-ubin Town ...	A. B. M. Pwo-Karen school	859	...	...	859	...	859	741	...	...	741	...	741	
BASSEIN ...	Bassein Town ...	A. B. M. Sgau-Karen school	2,762	...	...	2,762	...	2,762	3,180	...	...	3,180	...	3,180	
		A. B. M. Pwo-Karen school	...	500	...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		R. C. M. St. Peter's boys' school	264	246	892	1,894	12	1,994	355	...	...	355	...	355	
		R. C. M. St. Peter's girls' school	88	145			88		201	...	...	201	201	402	
		R. C. M. St. Peter's Karen girls' school	200	59			...		285	...	...	285	...	285	
		Total ...	3,314	950	892	5,156	100	5,256	4,021	...	...	4,021	201	4,222	

Comparative Statement of Grants-in-aid awarded in 1883-84 and 1884-85 to Schools registered under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881—(concluded).

District.	Locality.	Name of institution.	1883-84. Grants awarded under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881. Results and attendance grants.	Supplementary grants.	Special grants for buildings and furniture.	Total.	Additional results and attendance grants for European pupils.	Total amount of grants for the year.	1884-85. Grants awarded under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881. Results and attendance grants.	Supplementary grants.	Special grants for buildings and furniture.	Total.	Additional results and attendance grants for European pupils.	Total amount of grants for the year.	Remarks.
HENZADA ...	Henzada Town ...	S. P. G. St. Peter's school	491	.	...	491	...	491	232	...	...	232	...	232	
		A. B. M. Karen school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	491	...	...	491	...	491	232	...	...	232	...	232	
THAYETMYO ...	Thayetmyo Town...	S. P. G. St. Andrew's school	562	...	...	562	...	562	559	...	...	559	...	559	
		L. A. girls' school	415	...	...	415	..	415	334	...	...	334	8	342	
		Total ...	977	...	...	977	...	977	893	...	...	893	8	901	
MOULMEIN ...	Moulmein Town ...	Town school	664	...	...	664	665	1,329	475	...	...	475	475	950	
		R. C. M. St. Patrick's school	1,789	...	...	1,789	774	2,563	1,402	...	...	1,402	674	2,076	
		A. B. M. Morton Lane school	1,179	...	...	1,179	51	1,230	1,250	...	...	1,250	...	1,250	
		R. C. M. St. Joseph's convent	1,383	...	...	1,383	1,173	2,556	1,705	...	...	1,705	1,383	3,088	
		Diocesan orphanage	770	...	...	770	770	1,540	503	...	...	503	503	1,006	
		A. B. M. boys' school	1,355	256	...	1,611	104	1,715	1,278	...	...	1,278	100	1,378	
		A. B. M. Karen school	1,489	...	...	1,489	...	1,489	1,852	...	3,000	4,852	...	4,852	
		R. C. M. St. Mary's school	183	...	...	183	183	366	165	...	...	165	149	314	
		S. P. G. St. Augustine's school	1,010	...	...	1,010	85	1,095	982	...	...	982	191	1,173	
		A. B. M. Eurasian home	269	...	...	269	269	538	407	...	..	407	407	814	
		Total ...	10,091	256	...	10,347	4,074	14,421	10,019	...	3,000	13,019	3,882	16,901	
AMHERST ...	Amherst Town ...	A. B. M. school	199	...	...	199	12	211	98	...	...	98	...	98	
TAVOY ..	Tavoy Town ...	A. B. M. school	1,016	..	...	1,016	...	1,016	1,023	..	...	1,023	...	1,023	
SHWEGYIN ...	Shwegyin Town ...	A. B. M. school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
TOUNGOO ..	Toungoo Town ...	A. B. M. Paku-Karen school	261	739	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,212	...	...	1,212	...	1,212	
		A. B. M. Bghai-Karen school	1,155	...	...	1,155	...	1,155	1,474	...	...	1,474	...	1,474	
		S. P. G. St. Luke's school	896	...	...	896	122	1,018	1,472	...	...	1,472	141	1,613	
		S. P. G. St. Luke's vernacular school	...	...	50	50	...	50	269	...	...	269	...	269	
		R. C. M. boys' school	717	...	...	717	18	735	349	...	...	349	24	373	
		R. C. M. St. Joseph's convent	471	...	...	471	30	501	444	...	...	444	141	585	
		A. B. M. school (Rev. Eveleth)	...	...	300	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	3,500	739	350	4,589	170	4,759	5,220	...	...	5,220	306	5,526	
		GRAND TOTAL 1884-85 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	43,876	...	4,600	48,476	12,514	60,990	
		GRAND TOTAL 1883-84 ...	36,978	1,945	27,461	66,384	11,013	77,397	36,978	1,945	27,461	66,384	11,013	77,397	
		1884-85 Increase ...							6,898	...	..	...	1,501	...	
		1884-85 Decrease ...							...	1,945	22,861	17,908	...	16,407	

Accounts in aided schools.

35. The subject of introducing a uniform system of account-keeping for aided schools, noticed in the last report, has received the attention of the Government of India, and near the close of the year a draft form of account register was prepared in this office and printed copies were circulated to all aided schools for opinion and criticism.

The replies are not all received, but the general tenor of the replies is to the effect that the maintenance of the register would involve no inconvenience, while not a few managers regard its introduction as a boon.

If this register comes into general use in aided schools and is regularly kept, it will do much to ensure a uniform compliance with standing rules, a better control over the administration of grants-in-aid, and the trustworthiness of the annual returns.

SECTION III.

University Education.

36. In the last report it was observed that the constitution of the only college in the province, namely, the college department of the Government high school, Rangoon, had been the subject of prolonged correspondence and discussion, and that its establishment on a proper footing had been strongly recommended by the local Government. During the year that has subsequently passed, the college has continued to work under the same provisional arrangements, the final orders in regard to its re-constitution being still deferred The disposal of the matter has awaited that of a kindred question affecting the Educational Syndicate, which is still under consideration ; but it is matter for regret that the long looked for improvement in the status of the members of the college staff has not yet been effected.

37. Meantime the working of the college in the past year has been satisfactory, and the passing of the first candidate from Burma, Maung Tu, for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of six candidates out of eight at the First Arts examination in April last, reflected much credit on the teaching staff. It must be added that all the successful candidates at the First Arts examination passed in the second division.

38. Two measures affecting the college have taken effect since the last report was written.

The institution has, by the grace of the University, been affiliated to the B. A. standard, with effect from 1883, thus taking the place of a first grade college ; and the designation of the Government high school, Rangoon, has been formally converted by the local Government to that of the Rangoon College. It may be hoped that the more substantial changes which have been proposed will not be much longer delayed.

39. The Principal of the college, Mr. J. H. Gilbert, must be congratulated on the attainment of this position by the institution which, with a short interval, he has managed from its foundation.

Founded 11 years ago, at a time when no school in the province had passed any pupils by the University Entrance standard, and holding at the outset a status little above that of a primary school, the Rangoon high school has progressed steadily from year to year and has fully justified the anticipations with which it was established.

40. We may hope in due time to see this example followed by other institutions, and that schools which have lately risen from the middle grade to that of high schools will hereafter undertake to provide University education.

Meantime if the state of higher education in the province is judged, not as it is sometimes by a comparison with provinces differing in every condition of life, but by a consideration of the rapid advance made in a single decade, there is no cause for discouragement in the fact that our B.A.s and F.A.s are as yet counted by units.

SECTION IV.

School Education (General).

(a) *Secondary Schools.*

General remarks.

41. The general progress of secondary education during the past year has been considerable.

The net outturn of high schools is smaller than last year and some unexpected failures have to be recorded; but, notwithstanding this, the general advance made in all secondary schools taken together, both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, including Government, Municipal, aided, and indigenous schools, is very decided.

42. The number of secondary schools under inspection is 50 against 43 last year, and the number of pupils under secondary instruction has risen from 6,063 to 6,532. The results of examination show also that the teaching of the schools has improved.

From both circles of inspection taken together an increase in the year of 62 per cent. is shown in the number of pupils passing either the Middle School or University Entrance examination, a sufficiently creditable record for a single year's work.

43. These remarks are illustrated by the following table, from which it will be noticed that the advance in aided schools and in indigenous schools has been especially noticeable :—

Secondary Schools.

Institutions.		Number of pupils who passed University Entrance examination.		Number of pupils who passed Middle School examination.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Public institutions under public management ...	Boys	15	8	123	169
	Girls	...	...	4	2
Total ...		15	8	127	171
Public institutions under private management— (a) Aided (missionary, &c.)	Boys	...	3	25	69
	Girls	...	...	18	32
Total ...		...	3	43	101
(b) Aided (indigenous)	Boys	...	...	2	18
	Girls	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	2	18
Grand Total*	Boys	15	11	150	256
	Girls	...	...	22	34
Grand Total, all Scholars ...		15	11	172	290

Secondary education scheme of 1883.

44. Some progress has been made in the adoption of the scheme accepted by Government in 1883 and commended to Municipal Committees, but the almost universal shortness of funds has hindered any very material advance in this direction.

During the past year the following primary schools have been formally raised to the middle grade, their establishment being revised and strengthened, namely,—

Municipal school, Paungdè;
Municipal school, Shwedaung.

A similar change was sanctioned for the Municipal school, Pegu, and efforts are being made to follow the same course at Yandoon.

*N.B.—Private students, of whom four passed in 1884-85, are not included.

The following school was raised from the grade of middle to that of high school :—

Municipal school, Bassein.

Boarding departments have been opened in connection with the following schools :—

Municipal school, Akyab;
Municipal school, Sandoway.

45. I regret that this latter list is not longer, and that such schools as the Municipal middle schools of Kyaukpyu, Tavoy, Mergui, Shwegyin, and Toungoo have not yet seen their way to adopt the boarding system.

46. The measures taken are all in the right direction and cannot fail to ensure more rapid progress in the future. It may be hoped that similar steps will be gradually taken in other large centres of population as funds are available, and also that the praiseworthy efforts of managers of indigenous schools will lead to the inclusion of a considerable number of these institutions among Vernacular secondary schools.

47. Both Inspectors have drawn attention to the increasing success of indigenous schools in preparing pupils for the Middle School standard in certain subjects, even where the prescribed course is not fully taken up, and it is worth while, as showing how far these schools have progressed beyond the Primary School standards, to quote some figures from the Senior Inspector's report in illustration of the subject.

The following statement for the Senior Inspector's circle points to great improvement :—

Statement showing the Number of Passes gained in Indigenous Schools under the Middle School Standard.

Subject.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Arithmetic	92	240
Algebra and geometry	130	175
Mensuration	...	145
History and geography	83	239
Needle-work	12	50

48. A more detailed notice of the state of secondary education in each division and district may now be given.

Secondary Schools in the Arakan Division.

The schools giving secondary instruction in this division are still limited to the three central Municipal schools at district headquarters, of which one ranks as a high school, the others as middle schools.

The number of pupils under secondary instruction in these schools has risen from 407 to 414, and, excepting the high school department at Akyab, all three schools have been successful in the past year.

The opening of boarding departments in connection with the schools at Akyab and Sandoway should do much to increase their usefulness and efficiency.

Akyab high school.

49. The position of the two departments of this important school has been reversed in the past year, and whereas last year, the high department succeeded and the middle department failed, in the year under report one pupil only out of eight presented has succeeded in passing the University Entrance examination, while 13 have passed the Middle School examination compared with two last year.

The Inspector speaks highly of the present condition of the school and reports that the evils noticed in the last report have been entirely removed by the changes since effected. The remarkable failure of the Entrance candidates here, as elsewhere, is not explained.

50. The boarding department is reported to be a valuable adjunct to the school, and another very useful addition has been made by the opening of an industrial department, which will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph.

In Mr. Simeon's hands the Municipality may feel confidence in the future progress of the school, and credit for the work of the year is due to Mr. Sharp, the Head Master of the middle school.

Municipal school, Kyaukpyu.

51. This school, with 26 pupils under secondary instruction, has done fairly, passing four candidates at the Middle School examination. This is double the number passed last year, but is still a small outturn. The Inspector reports favourably of the earnest and conscientious work of the teachers; but his view is probably correct that the junior classes and the primary department deserve a larger share of the attention of the Head Master.

The school is now well accommodated and has an adequate staff of teachers. With feeders lately opened at Ramree and Cheduba, it should improve from year to year.

52. The *Municipal school, Sandoway*, has 21 pupils in the middle department, in which very good work has been done. Last year two pupils only passed the Middle School examination; this year six (the whole number presented) have passed, three gaining scholarships. Mr. Cloney may be congratulated on the progress made.

Secondary Schools in the Pegu Division.

53. The provision for secondary education in this division is for the most part concentrated in the town of Rangoon, which has a total of 16 secondary schools, with an attendance of 2,485 scholars, who have passed the primary stage.

The Prome district has three secondary schools with 53 pupils under secondary instruction, and the central Municipal school of Tharrawaddy at Thônzè has a small middle school department of five pupils.

54. Candidates for the Middle School examination have been presented this year from several primary schools, such as the Ladies' Association school at Prome and the American Mission school at the same place, and the S. P. G. school, Pazundaung, but none were successful, and such efforts are not to be encouraged in schools without the proper establishment.

A considerable number of other institutions, which are formally graded as secondary schools, have as yet either failed to justify their position by practical success or have had very limited success. Nevertheless general progress is indicated by the returns of the past year, and in the leading secondary schools of Rangoon (excepting the high department of the Rangoon College) the results of the year's work have been very creditable.

55. The following schools deserve separate mention:—

High school department.

Rangoon College.—One hundred and ninety-eight pupils are under secondary instruction in this institution, namely, 47 in the high school and 151 in the middle school. For the first time in its history this department of the central public institution of the province has met with comparative failure. Of 22 candidates presented for the University Entrance examination only five were successful, a percentage far lower than in any previous year. The Principal is unable to account for this unexpected result, which will doubtless lead to vigorous efforts in the current year. One reason has been suggested, which deserves consideration, namely, that although instruction is for the most part conveyed in English, the trained English masters lately attached to the staff may have hardly realized the difficulty experienced by Burmese pupils in following a foreign teacher whose lessons would be easy of comprehension to English boys of the same age.

It must be noticed at the same time that the failure at the Calcutta Entrance examination on this occasion appears to have been not confined to Burma, but to have been very general throughout the institutions from which candidates were presented.

Middle department.

56. The middle school under the control of the Rangoon Municipality took the lead at the Middle School examination, passing 20 candidates out of 30 presented, a result very creditable to Mr. Gray and his subordinates, though slightly below that of last year.

57. The boarding department of this institution deserves special notice. One hundred and eighty-two boarders are in attendance, including 72 students of the normal school, and the system of supervision and control are excellent. The boarders are well fed and well cared for and properly supervised, and the library and reading-room, maintained from the boarding department funds, is a popular and most useful adjunct to the establishment.

Boarding establishment.

The funds are very carefully administered by the Principal of the college, who takes great personal interest in the working of this important part of the institution.

58. *St. Paul's Institution, Rangoon.*—The past year has been a prosperous one for this school, which has gained its first success at the University Entrance examination, passing two candidates, and its middle department has doubled the results of last year by passing 14 candidates.

These results speak for themselves of the work done during the year. In the course of the year arrangements have been made for the erection of a handsome new building for the institution, which has outgrown its present premises, and the buildings are now in course of construction in another and less crowded part of the town. Seventy-two pupils are returned as under secondary instruction.

59. *St. John's College*—This institution has also gained its first success at the University Entrance examination by the passing of one candidate, a pupil-teacher; but, until a special staff is maintained for the high school department, the policy of maintaining such a department seems open to question.

In the middle department the school has again been very successful, passing 14 candidates as compared with eight last year, and in the primary departments the school continues to do excellent work.

60. *Pegu High School (for Karens).*—No high school department is yet maintained, but in the middle department this school has made a decided advance, passing six candidates at the Middle School examination compared with one last year.

61. The *Diocesan boys' school* succeeded in passing one out of 11 candidates, an advance on former years.

The *Municipal school at Thônzè*, exclusively under Burmese management, did well in passing three candidates out of five, and the *Paungdè Municipal school* maintained its position by passing two candidates. I was much pleased with this latter school when I visited it in September last; its success shows what good teaching capacity is possessed by the Burmese, and affords ground for hopefulness for the educational future of the province.

62. In addition to the above the prescribed standard for secondary schools has been successfully reached in this division in normal schools and girls' schools, which are noticed in other sections of the report.

Secondary Schools in the Irrawaddy Division.

63. In this division schools for secondary education are few and the provision for secondary instruction is inadequate. It seems unlikely however that, in the present state of provincial and municipal funds, any great extension of the existing machinery can be expected.

It is the more desirable that efforts should be made to render all existing secondary schools as efficient as possible.

64. At present the only really efficient secondary school for Burmese is the *Bassein Municipal school*, which has obtained marked success in the past year and, having been raised during the year to the grade of a high school, has promptly justified its position by passing three candidates at the University Entrance examination.

The middle school has also been very successful, 17 candidates passing the Middle School examination. Mr. Bird is to be congratulated on the success thus gained.

65. *The aided Sgau-Karen institute* at Bassein passed three candidates at the Middle School examination and continues to do excellent work both in the middle and primary departments.

A total of 40 pupils are under secondary instruction, of whom two only follow the high school course.

66. *St. Andrew's school* at Thayetmyo, under the S. P. G., has been prevented by unforeseen circumstances, for which no blame attaches to the manager, from presenting candidates for the Middle School examination.

On the occasion of my visit to the school in September last I thought it much improved. The middle department is small but promising, and the general management of the school is good.

67. The *Municipal middle school at Henzada* succeeded in passing two candidates by the Middle School standard.

68. The *Municipal primary school at Pantanaw* has emulated the Paungdè school by passing two candidates at the Middle School examination, and it is to be hoped that a good middle school for the Thôngwa district will be shortly formed either here or at Yandoon. The matter is now under consideration and the only obstacle is the want of the necessary funds.

Secondary Schools in the Tenasserim Division.

69. This division is fairly supplied with secondary schools at district headquarters. The central institution, the Government high school at Moulmein, still fails to take its proper position as a high school, but has done good work in its middle department, while progress is also shown in nearly all the schools of this grade in the division.

Government high school, Moulmein.

70. Until near the end of the year the high department continued to be in the hands of the Head Master without assistance, and it is not altogether surprising that it has again failed to pass any candidates for the University Entrance.

An additional master has now been attached to the staff and better results may be expected.

The middle department has made good progress, passing 14 candidates out of 19 presented, compared with five passed last year.

The Inspector considers, I think rightly, that Mr. Adams deserves praise for the good discipline and order throughout the school.

71. The second on the list of successful schools in the division is *St. Luke's school at Toungoo* under the S. P. G. Eleven candidates (being 42 per cent. of the average attendance in the middle department) passed the Middle School examination and much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Krishna for his continued efficient management of this school.

72. Of the *Municipal middle schools*, that at Toungoo, under Mr. Mariano, has come to the front, passing seven candidates at the Middle School examination, but the *Shweggyin school*, under Mr. Mackertoom, has maintained a good place with five successful candidates (being 33 per cent. of the average attendance). So has the *Tavoy school*, under Mr. Lonsdale, obtaining exactly double the results of the preceding year, namely, four full passes and two scholarships.

73. The middle department of the *Mergui school* has not been very successful, only one candidate having passed; but Mr. Campagnac's management seems to be highly approved, and he has had a very short time to produce any tangible effect on the outturn of the middle department.

74. Two of the leading aided schools in Moulmein have done well, namely, the *American Mission boys' school*, from which six candidates passed the Middle School examination, and *St. Patrick's*, from which five were successful.

The latter school presented three candidates also for the University Entrance examination, but none were successful.

75. *St. Augustine's school* only succeeded in passing one candidate.

The *Diocesan orphanage*, under Miss Gordon, deserves credit for the passing of two candidates and for very thorough teaching.

The middle department of the *Karen Vernacular school at Daingwunkwin* is reported to have progressed very well, but has not yet any pupils fully prepared for examination.

The *Karen school at Tavoy* has also presented no candidates, and the Inspector draws attention in this instance to the great disproportion between the grants

earned by the results of examination and the grants for attendance, a point which has been noticed elsewhere. The school has done good service in the year by qualifying eight candidates for Karen teachers' certificates.

SECTION IV.

School Education (General).

(b) *Primary Schools.*

General progress of primary education.

76. The working of primary schools and the general extension of elementary education in the year 1884-85 may be pronounced satisfactory.

The total number of primary schools under inspection, including primary departments of secondary schools, has risen from 4,630 to 4,946, and the attendance from 121,198 to 130,511.

77. In Government and Municipal primary schools fair progress is shown, the number of pupils qualified by one or other of the Primary School standards having risen from 404 to 443.

In schools aided under the grant-in-aid rules the number of passes rose from 345 to 710, and in indigenous schools the number of full passes is larger than that reported last year by 1,089.

78. As regards the non-indigenous schools, it is satisfactory to note that the progress is general in both circles of inspection.

In indigenous schools a steady advance has been maintained. The statistics show that 315 more schools have been brought under inspection since the last report was written; 689 more have been inspected than in the preceding year; 1,101 more pupils have earned results-grants, and the expenditure under this head has risen from Rs. 47,179 to Rs. 66,525. The outturn of these schools has also been proportionately larger than in the preceding year. The increase in the total number of successful pupils seems not more than commensurate with the number of additional schools inspected, but a marked indication of progress is found in the record that in the year 1884-85 upwards of a thousand more pupils of indigenous schools have passed fully by one or other of the Primary School standards than in the year 1883-84.

Working of indigenous schools.

79. The reports of both Inspectors, confirmed by my own observation, testify to the gradually increasing efficiency of the indigenous school machinery and to the leavening influence of the picked schools which enjoy the services of trained assistant masters. The mass to be leavened is very great, but the system at work has the confidence of people and school-managers, and the extension of its influence is only a work of time.

80. The principal progress is as usual in the circle of the Senior Inspector, which includes all the most important districts of the province; but it is gratifying to note that the apparently hopeless state of primary education in Arakan has considerably improved and that there is good prospect of the improvement being maintained.

The Senior Inspector notices that in his circle the number of indigenous schools earning results-grants of Rs. 100 or upwards in the past year was 144 compared with 83 in the preceding year; and he draws attention to the fact that of the 141 schools in his circle to which certificated masters are attached 100 earned grants exceeding Rs. 100, an indication of the successful working of this plan.

81. In the Karen primary schools under inspection the general advance has kept pace with that in Burmese schools.

In illustration of these remarks it may be noted that, since the close of the year, it has been found possible, for the first time, to grade the indigenous schools in accordance with the provincial standards. Sixty schools have been formally recognized as regularly teaching up to the Upper Primary standard and 14 up to the Middle standard.

82. It is not too much to say that the picked schools among the indigenous institutions, with no more help than a single assistant master, now rank well side by side with primary schools under European management both as regards

organization and results, and the influence of these prominent schools extends from year to year.

The results noticed above are in accordance with the full test prescribed by Government for primary schools of all grades. If a less strict test were applied, and an elementary education limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic in the Vernacular, the progress indicated would be still greater.

83. The following summary illustrates the progress of primary schools of all classes :—

Primary Schools.

Class of institution.	Number of primary schools under inspection.		Attendance.		Number of pupils passed the Upper Primary examination.		Number of pupils passed the Lower Primary examination.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884 85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
1.—Public institutions under public management.	29	23	2,952	1,633	144	177	260	266
2.—Public institutions under private management—								
(a) Missionary and other	49	18	4,311	909	192	294	153	416
(b) Indigenous { Burmese	4,121	4,523	110,984	118,194	108	245	476	1,216
(b) Indigenous { Karen	469	382	7,379	9,775	33	30	82	297
Total ...	4,668	4,946	125,626	130,511	477	746	971	2,195

84. The progress of indigenous school education is further illustrated by the fact that it has been possible in the past year to limit admission to the Rangoon normal school to candidates holding the Vernacular Middle School certificate. The leading indigenous schools in each district will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs, but the present remarks may be concluded with a list of the schools whose successful efforts to conform to the departmental system have raised them to the position of Vernacular middle schools. It will be noticed that five schools on the list are monastic schools.

List of Schools raised to the Grade of Middle Vernacular Schools.

Name of school-manager.	Locality of the school.			Remarks.
	District.	Township.	Village or street.	
San Hla Aung ..	Akyab ..	Akyab ..	2nd Rapagaung ..	Within municipal limits.
Maung Aung Myat ..	Rangoon Town ..	Rangoon ..	Crisp street ..	
Maung Pu ..			Pazundaung ..	
U Teza ..	Pegu ..	Paunglin ..	Hlègu ..	Outside municipal limits
Maung Tha Nyun ..	Tharrawaddy ..	Sanywe ..	Thônzè ..	Within municipal limits.
Maung Kaing ..	Prome ..	Prome ..	China street ..	
U Pandi ..	Bassein ..	Bassein ..	Padaukchaung ..	
Maung Pe ..	Henzada ..	Henzada ..	Sagayat ..	
U Pyinnya Dipa ..	Amherst ..	Zeya ..	Mudôn ..	Outside municipal limits.
U Nandiya ..		Gyaing Salween ..	Kado ..	
U Mo ..	Tavoy ..	Tavoy ..	Kanyôn ..	Within municipal limits.
U Linga ..	Shwegyin ..	Shwegyin ..	Pabedan ..	
Maung Aung Myat ..			Magyidan ..	
Maung Po Mya ..	Toungoo ..	Toungoo ..	Ôkkyuttan ..	

85. The usual summary of the statistics of indigenous schools, which is here appended, furnishes full details of the working of these schools in every district.

Statistical Summary of Indigenous Primary Vernacular Schools aided by Results-grants during the year 1884-85.

District.	Locality.	SCHOOLS ON THE INSPECTION LIST.					SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.					SCHOOLS AIDED BY RESULTS-GRANTS DURING THE YEAR.													Amount of results-grants earned.
		MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.					LAY.								
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season.		Number of schools	Number of pupils during full season.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season.	Number of pupils earning results-grants.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season.		Number of pupils earning results-grants.		Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination.		Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination.		
			Boys.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Rs.
AKYAB	Akyab Town	1	94	9	577	112	1	94	9	577	112	1	94	18	1	7	6	410	77	92	13	1	...	37	2	1,108
	Outside municipal limits	206	2,857	2	25	4	206	2,857	2	25	4	11	334	40	...	3	1	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	244
NORTHERN ARAKAN.	*Nil.*																									
KYAUKPYU	Kyaukpyu Town	4	77	2	50	13	4	77	2	50	13	1	30	1	...	...	1	20	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	46
	Ramree Town	4	65	4	69	28	4	65	4	69	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outside municipal limits	114	2,138	12	196	10	114	2,138	12	196	10	4	146	4	...	...	1	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	28
SANDOWAY	Sandoway Town	...	...	1	110	10	...	...	1	110	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	110	10	27	3	3	...	4	...	340
	Outside municipal limits	24	657	9	227	44	24	657	9	227	44	2	63	3	...	...	4	145	23	10	4	...	...	2	...	108
RANGOON TOWN	Rangoon Town	175	2,617	59	2,371	1,171	175	2,617	59	2,371	1,171	16	637	156	8	54	39	1,794	921	483	181	28	8	125	22	7,828
HANTHAWADDY	Hanthawaddy	316	8,689	41	952	635	316	8,689	41	952	635	56	2,165	131	..	11	15	604	254	107	14	...	..	29	..	1,384
PEGU	Pegu Town	14	452	7	116	115	14	452	7	116	115	6	212	39	...	9	2	47	49	3	...	.	...	...	...	298
	Outside municipal limits	363	10,820	51	690	648	363	10,820	51	690	648	127	5,408	318	9	23	16	342	286	48	24	...	..	9	3	2,048
THARRAWADDY	Thônzè Town	...	...	4	191	41	...	...	4	191	41	...	...	...	...		3	180	25	64	11	4	...	25	3	941
	Gyobingauk Town	4	262	3	84	21	4	262	3	84	21	2	137	44	...	8	2	60	17	19	1	1	..	8	...	464
	Outside municipal limits	153	5,850	46	1,052	496	153	5,850	46	1,052	496	91	2,629	548	...	123	26	687	342	142	62	5	.	17	...	5,444
PROME	Prome Town	71	1,095	14	510	207	71	1,095	14	510	207	26	616	49	...	...	13	485	206	148	54	4	.	25	5	2,000
	Shwedaung Town	42	768	9	225	132	42	768	9	216	128	19	470	53	...	3	7	211	117	84	32	5	..	9	...	1,379
	Paungdè Town	11	433	3	107	38	11	433	3	107	38	5	256	40	...	10	3	107	38	27	13	..	1	2	1	591
	Outside municipal limits	258	7,292	49	993	383	216	6,387	40	722	245	89	3,556	178	...	...	26	574	209	101	26	5	.	24	2	1,903
THÔNGWA	Ma-ubin Town	3	72	1	78	20	3	72	1	78	20	2	68	10	...		1	78	20	22	1	2	..	7	1	298
	Yandoon Town	36	783	7	291	143	36	783	7	291	143	9	330	17	...	...	6	289	128	72	26	9	2	35	8	1,313
	Pantanaw Town	16	236	2	138	47	16	236	2	138	47	3	115	10	...	..	2	133	47	23	7	...	..	5	...	244
	Danubyu Town	16	438	1	25	26	16	438	1	25	26	4	260	47	1	17	1	25	26	5	5	...	...	3	1	728
	Outside municipal limits	294	7,496	38	801	323	294	7,496	38	801	323	56	2,166	166	...	26	15	423	219	54	15	...	...	14	1	1,386
BASSEIN	Bassein Town	35	872	10	431	141	35	872	10	431	141	6	353	132	12	44	9	400	135	76	24	3	1	12	5	2,867
	Ngathainggyaung Town	15	398	4	50	60	15	398	4	50	60	2	125	37	...	9	1	30	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	278
	Lemyethna Town	18	432	2	87	75	18	432	2	87	75	1	50	1	...	...	2	87	75	7	4	...	...	...	...	60
	Outside municipal limits	268	5,983	30	776	269	268	5,983	30	776	269	35	1,400	212	3	47	18	602	190	103	31	...	...	25	...	2,888
HENZADA	Henzada Town	27	630	9	402	231	27	630	9	402	231	5	284	81	10	24	6	358	188	70	28	11	2	31	3	1,998
	Zalun Town	2	40	3	62	42	2	40	3	62	42	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	20	3	2	...	...	...	...	28
	Myanaung Town	5	74	4	60	39	5	74	4	60	39	...	...	..	...	..	1	25	20	1	1	...	...		...	10
	Kyangin Town	21	527	4	153	72	21	527	4	153	72	3	132	14	...	...	3	143	66	19	9	1	..	1	2	289
	Outside municipal limits	157	3,980	25	443	183	157	3,980	25	443	183	23	1,267	176	9	27	6	218	80	36	9	3	..	7	...	1,656

Statistical Summary of Indigenous Primary Vernacular Schools aided by Results-grants, &c.—(concluded).

Districts.	Locality.	SCHOOLS ON THE INSPECTION LIST.					SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.					SCHOOLS AIDED BY RESULTS-GRANTS DURING THE YEAR.													Amount of results-grants.
		MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.					LAY.								
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Boys.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Girls.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Girls.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Girls.	Rs.
THAYETMYO ...	Thayetmyo Town ...	...	...	5	135	100	...	...	5	135	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	120	90	19	15	...	...	...	...	182
	Allanmyo Town ...	*12	545	7	156	80	12	545	7	156	80	6	386	36	...	4	4	111	55	99	6	...	...	...	...	396
	Outside municipal limits ...	205	6,625	12	181	79	205	6,615	10	171	74	68	3,135	153	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756
MOULMEIN TOWN.	Moulmein Town ...	69	1,134	22	789	416	69	1,134	17	664	341	5	280	38	...	...	12	541	282	112	32	4	...	8	...	1,260
AMHERST ...	Thatôn Town ...	16	340	3	36	11	16	340	3	36	11	7	247	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
	Kawkareik Town...	4	130	...	...	...	4	130	...	...	...	1	70	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Outside municipal limits ...	356	7,664	35	802	341	356	7,664	35	812	341	29	1,051	193	7	14	13	459	198	52	18	...	..	10	2	2,273
TAVOY ...	Tavoy Town ...	34	579	13	586	221	34	579	10	598	227	5	168	10	...	1	9	592	208	148	22	20	1	63	11	2,065
	Outside municipal limits ...	75	2,117	9	157	82	71	1,820	8	140	116	22	874	38	...	...	3	52	51	3	4	...	...	...	...	188
MERGUI ...	Mergui Town ...	16	590	8	160	146	14	441	6	165	125	4	195	16	...	...	3	101	77	16	10	...	...	10	1	288
	Outside municipal limits ...	28	828	3	113	29	23	553	2	39	14	2	61	5	...	...	1	34	7	12	...	2	...	5	...	180
SHWEGYIN ...	Shwegyin Town ...	17	605	8	477	177	17	605	8	477	177	3	212	85	13	26	7	411	134	102	25	7	4	15	6	3,291
	Kyaikto Town ...	8	269	3	175	34	8	269	3	175	34	2	75	8	...	...	1	97	...	26	...	4	...	...	...	404
	Outside municipal limits ...	200	876	29	1,041	392	184	7,324	29	137	392	8	389	45	...	5	9	441	165	118	37	5	1	16	2	1,589
TOUNGOO ...	Toungoo Town ...	24	624	8	382	189	24	624	8	382	189	15	514	75	...	1	7	377	171	120	55	21	4	37	4	2,984
	Outside municipal limits ...	150	3,348	6	97	88	84	2,465	6	97	88	37	1,372	160	...	11	2	68	42	10	6	...	...	...	...	960
	Total indigenous schools ...	3,887	92,401	636	17,629	8,164	3,752	96,330	613	16,246	7,946	819	32,332	3,404	73	511	313	12,041	5,305	2,691	835	148	24	620	85	57,089
	Add Karen primary schools	79	1,472	303	5,354	2,949	79	1,472	266	4,908	2,632	6	185	10	...	3	136	3,352	1,707	819	277	28	2	243	51	9,436
	Total ... 1884-85 ...	3,966	93,873	939	22,983	11,113	3,831	97,802	879	21,154	10,578	825	32,517	3,414	73	514	449	15,393	7,012	3,510	1,112	176	26	863	136	66,525
	Total ... 1883-84 ...	3,637	90,707	953	18,537	9,119	3,293	86,593	728	17,386	8,727	781	30,422	3,375	24	161	395	11,891	5,959	2,603	957	105	12	343	54	47,179
	In 1884-85 Increase ...	329	3,166	...	4,446	1,994	538	11,209	151	3,768	1,851	44	2,095	39	49	353	54	3,502	1,053	907	155	71	14	520	82	19,346
	In 1884-85 Decrease ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Principal features of the year's work in indigenous schools.

86. It remains to notice the principal features which have marked the working of the departmental system of aiding indigenous schools during the past year.

Salary-grant Scheme.—The new scheme of salary-grants to certificated teachers, noticed in the last report, came into force in October last.

Under this scheme the assistant masters trained in the Government normal schools and attached to indigenous schools are not, as formerly, salaried officers of Government, but receive employment in indigenous schools under Municipal or District Committees as vacancies occur and funds are available, and are entitled to monthly salary-grants from their employers at rates fixed by Government for the several grades of certificate. The scheme was adopted by the local Government for the province generally, and Municipal and Town Committees were invited to adopt it.

87. Certificated teachers already employed under the old rules (as Government officers on a lower rate of salary) were granted the option of accepting the salary-grant rules, and a similar offer was made to students already entered in normal schools under the old rules. The result has been that the new scheme has been accepted by 25 out of the 39 municipal towns; that of 124 certificated teachers employed under the old rules 112 have accepted the new rules, which have also been voluntarily accepted by the students without exception. The new scheme is, therefore, fairly launched and the experience of the first half-year seems to promise well for its working.

88. The normal schools continue to be filled, showing that there is no decrease in the popularity of the work; and, apart from the ultimate saving to Government in pensionary liabilities, the scheme has advantages over the former system. The prospects of the certificated teacher depend more certainly upon his own exertion because, if he fails to satisfy his employers, he has no guarantee of employment elsewhere; there is less likelihood of disagreement between the Head Master and his assistant; and the delegation to the local Committees of the task of appointing, transferring, and effecting exchanges of certificated teachers greatly facilitates the working of the system.

A total of 184 certificated teachers are now at work in the indigenous schools, an increase of 57 over the number employed last year. Of these 95 are paid by Municipalities and 89 by Government.

89. *Independent Primary Schools under Certificated Teachers.*—The main feature of our present system is the encouragement and strengthening of existing schools, and nearly all certificated teachers are placed as assistants under masters of indigenous schools, but there are parts of the province where indigenous schools are both sparse and in some cases, unimprovable and in such places the Government has authorized the opening of new schools under certificated teachers. In the districts of Kyaukpyu and Sandoway this plan has been adopted with good promise; arrangements have been made for opening three such schools in the Pegu district; and in isolated instances elsewhere, as in Bassein, Thayetmyo, &c.

90. The masters in charge of these schools are placed on a very liberal footing; the most capable masters are selected for the appointments, and it may be confidently hoped that these hitherto backward localities will benefit greatly by the measure.

Ten schools of this nature were established during the past year and the plan is in course of extension to other districts.

91. *Capitation-grants for Teachers' Certificates.*—With a view of inducing teachers to qualify for departmental certificates, and of encouraging the training of teachers independently of the normal schools, special capitation-grants were offered in 1883 to managers of aided schools for every pupil who was successful at the Teacher's Certificate examination. In the past year this offer has been extended to managers of indigenous schools, and the offer promises to have the desired effect of inducing indigenous school managers themselves to train their own assistants.

At the last Middle School examination 18 candidates passed from indigenous schools, and although the number of candidates gaining teachers' certificates is very

small, a very satisfactory stimulus has been given to the schools from which they were presented.

From aided indigenous schools two candidates succeeded in gaining teachers' certificates and earning capitation-grants of Rs. 100 each for their schools.

92. *Limitation of Results-grants.*—The restriction suggested in the last report has now been put in force whereby, while results-grants are offered for a long series of subjects, it is necessary for a candidate to have passed at least in all compulsory subjects for the Lower Primary standard before he can earn a grant for any other subject. This rule, while it tends to economy, ensures primary attention to the prescribed course of study in schools and adds value to the offer of further grants for additional subjects.

93. The solution of the question of economizing the funds available for primary education will probably necessitate some restrictions on the very liberal encouragement hitherto given to indigenous schools; but this, it may be hoped, will be possible without any interference with the utility of our plans even if it cannot be made the means of further stimulating the efforts of managers and teachers. Proposals on this subject will be shortly submitted to Government.

Working of Karen primary schools.

94. It is known that the Department has long recognized the necessity of treating exceptionally the schools which exist for the scattered Karen population, and that special measures have been adopted for this end.

For the incorporation of the Karen schools at all in our educational system, adapted for widely different races, we are primarily indebted to the missionary clergy, and in our plans for Karen education we have been much indebted to the help of these gentlemen.

Special concessions are made to Karen schools under the Grant-in-aid Rules of 1881.

Special Deputy Inspectors are employed for the inspection of Karen primary schools, in the Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions and a special system of teacher's certificate is in force for Karen schools.

95. The appointment of the first Karen Deputy Inspector and the adoption of the Karen teacher's certificated system were sanctioned in 1879, and the results of the working of these measures in the past five years have justified their adoption.

158 certificated Karen teachers are now working in Karen primary schools and the progress of the schools has been very marked.

Revision of the Karen teacher's certificate rules.

96. To this progress is due one of the most noteworthy events of the past year, namely, the revision of the conditions under which certificates are awarded to Karen teachers.

The revision, which has been made with the general concurrence of the missionary superintendents of schools, marks a distinct stage in the educational progress of the Karens.

The change consists in raising considerably the standard qualifying for a Karen teacher's certificate of each grade, bringing the qualification into conformity with the recognized provincial standards prescribed for primary and middle schools.

The details of the revision will be found in the appendix.

97. Another feature of the work in this direction is the establishment in two districts, Hanthawaddy and Bassein, of a limited number of independent Karen schools and certificated Karen teachers in non-Christian villages.

It has been represented that hitherto our measures for encouraging education among the Karens have for the most part exclusively affected the Christian portion of that population, and although a very large section of the Karen people has accepted the Christian religion, there are sufficiently numerous villages and tracts of country inhabited by Karens where this is not the case, and where the plans of the Department afford no help in the education of the children.

In such villages the people are not taught, as in the Christian villages, to value education and to contribute money for schools, and while the system applicable to Burmese schools is unsuitable, the certificated Karen teacher is unknown and the Deputy Inspector can offer no results-grants.

98. To meet the wants of such localities special plans have been sanctioned and adopted experimentally in three villages in the Hanthawaddy district and in nine villages in the Bassein district.

On condition that the villages provide accommodation for the school, a certificated Karen teacher is appointed on a fixed salary considerably exceeding the grant to which his certificate would entitle him elsewhere, and a first equipment of books and school materials is provided by Government.

The schools are under the general supervision of the missionary clergy and have the guidance of the Karen Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

The schools thus established only began work since the close of the year under report. It is too early, therefore, to say more than that the brief reports on the commencement which has been made are in every way encouraging.

99. The following statement furnishes for Karen schools the same detailed information as that given above for Burmese indigenous schools :—

Statistical Summary of Karen Primary Schools Aided by Results-grants during the year 1884-85.

District.	Locality.	SCHOOLS ON THE INSPECTION LIST.					SCHOOLS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.					SCHOOLS AIDED BY RESULTS-GRANTS DURING THE YEAR.													Amount of results-grants earned.
		MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.		LAY.			MONASTIC.					LAY.								
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils during full season. Boys.	Number of pupils during full season. Girls.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Boys.	Number of pupils earning results-grants. Girls.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Upper Primary School examination. Girls.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Boys.	Number of pupils who passed: Lower Primary School examination. Girls.	Rs.
HANTHAWADDY ...	Outside municipal limits.	12	271	17	315	151	12	271	17	315	151	...	...	..	...	...	8	195	82	65	11	3	..	25	3	838
PEGU	Outside municipal limits.	12	241	25	493	238	12	241	25	493	238	2	50	3	...	...	16	392	180	121	25	5	2	34	3	1,328
THARRAWADDY ...	Outside municipal limits.	8	181	16	335	95	8	181	16	335	95	1	30	1	...	...	10	248	66	73	11	1	...	18	4	604
PROME ...	Outside municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
THÔNGWA ...	Outside municipal limits.	19	434	38	607	376	19	434	38	607	376	3	105	6	...	3	25	495	298	128	69	2	...	25	9	1,731
BASSEIN ...	Outside municipal limits.	21	268	75	1,533	1,035	21	268	75	1,533	1,035	...	...	..	...	...	39	977	665	230	108	10	...	81	28	2,948
HENZADA ...	Outside municipal limits.	6	62	18	409	140	6	62	18	409	140	...	...	...	...	...	13	356	106	91	17	3	...	24	...	781
THAYETMYO ...	Outside municipal limits.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHWEGYIN	Shwegyin Town ...	...	...	1	76	29	..	...	1	76	29	..	...	...	...	...	1	76	29	17	7	...	...	8	2	280
SHWEGYIN	Outside municipal limits ...	1	15	13	114	47	1	15	13	114	47	...	...		...	...	4	37	29	6	5	...	...	...	...	54
TOUNGOO	Toungoo Town	...	...	2	114	10	...	...	2	114	10	...	...	...	..	..	1	114	...	17	...	4	...	7	...	240
TOUNGOO	Outside municipal limits ...	...	...	98	1,358	828	...	...	61	912	511	...	..	...	...	...	19	462	252	71	24	...	...	21	2	632
Total ...	1884-85 ...	79	1,472	303	5,354	2,949	79	1,472	266	4,908	2,632	6	185	10	...	3	136	3,352	1,707	819	277	28	2	243	51	9,436
Total ...	1883-84 ...	66	1,012	403	4,116	2,251	66	1,012	233	3,996	2,168	8	191	19	...	...	119	2,594	1,457	612	292	33	...	69	13	5,601
In 1884-85 ...	Increase ...	13	460	...	1,238	698	13	460	33	912	464	...	...	...	...	3	17	758	250	207	...	...	2	174	38	3,835
In 1884-85 ...	Decrease ...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...

100. The progress of Karen schools in each division separately may be here briefly noticed.

Karen Schools in the Pegu Division.

A total of 90 Karen primary schools, scattered through the three districts of Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy, are under the charge of Deputy Inspector Maung Tha Dun U. The returns show that the schools have made good progress in the past year. The number of successful schools and of successful pupils has increased, as also the number of full passes by the provincial standards.

Thirty-one certificated Karen teachers are employed in the circle and the schools remain longer in session than in former years.

101. The greatest progress is shown in the Pegu and Hanthawaddy districts. In the former the results-grants rose from Rs. 774 to Rs. 1,328, and in the latter from Rs. 304 to Rs. 838.

The most successful schools were those of Ko Ya Lu at Yindeikpin, Saya Bain at Kungyangôn, Kotodo at Hlawga, and Ko Shwe Du at Sintabin.

Karen Schools in the Irrawaddy Division.

102. The work of the year in the Karen schools of the Bassein and Henzada districts has been very prosperous. The reports show that 19 new schools have been opened, six of them in places previously without any schools, and the great majority of these schools have remained in session for nine or ten months. Fifty-seven schools were inspected against 49 in 1883-84.

103. Sixty-two certificated Karen teachers have been employed, of whom 11 are specially commended. Rupees 5,460 were earned in results-grants against Rs. 3,473 last year.

Liberal additions have been made to the endowment fund noticed in the last report, the contributions amounting to Rs. 2,895 compared with Rs. 1,180 last year.

104. Maung San Dwa, the Karen Deputy Inspector of this circle, has continued to do valuable service; he has been active in inspection, visiting 30 schools a second time.

The following primary schools are specially noticed for their efficiency:—

Ko Myit Ku's school in the Thôngwa district.

Maung Shwe Kun's school, Kangyidaung.

Karen Schools in the Tenasserim Division.

105. In the Tenasserim division two districts only have the benefit of an agency for the inspection of Karen schools, namely, Toungoo and Shwegyin; and the Deputy Inspector, to whom the schools are entrusted, has also the charge of all indigenous schools in the Toungoo district.

The charge, as I have before reported, is more than a single Deputy Inspector can properly administer, while the Karen schools of Southern Tenasserim are still without any special agency of inspection. Want of funds alone has prevented the Government from meeting the pressing wants of these schools. Meantime encouraging progress is reported from Toungoo and Shwegyin.

106. It will be noticed that in Toungoo a large decrease is shown in the number of schools under inspection. This is reported to be due to the erroneous inclusion last year by the Deputy Inspector of schools devoted to religious instruction exclusively.

107. In the schools properly so called good work has been done.

The results-grants in Toungoo rose from Rs. 342 to Rs. 872, and 34 full passes were gained against *Nil* last year.

The Karen Teacher's Certificate system is in full operation here and 43 certificated Karen teachers are at work. Progress should, therefore, be ensured.

The Toungoo villages are, however, at a disadvantage compared with other Karens in the matter of dialect, as they have to acquire a knowledge of the Sgaw Karen dialect, which is well known elsewhere, as well as of Burmese.

108. In Shwegyin also progress is apparent. Ten full passes were gained against two last year, and Rs. 334 were earned in results-grants compared with Rs. 102 last year.

No Karen certificated teachers are at present at work here, but the central mission school at Shwegyin has lately been re-organized under energetic management and will no doubt soon influence the village schools.

Karen mission schools at district headquarters.

109. It must be remembered that the Karen village schools here noticed are not the only agency at work in Karen education; they are all more or less off-shoots of the large and important Karen schools of the American and other missions at the headquarters of nearly every district in which Karens are found and are in constant communication with the central institution, which serves as the training school for their teachers.

The majority of the central Karen schools impart secondary as well as primary education, and are aided under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules. Each of these is noticed in connection with the district in which it is situated.

110. The general position and progress of each division and district in the matter of primary education will now be noticed.

Primary Education in the Arakan Division.

In the last report it was shown that Arakan continued to be conspicuous for its deficiency in the matter of Vernacular primary education and for the ill success of the educational administration outside the three provincial towns. It is gratifying to be able to report that, as regards the rural districts, decided improvement has taken place in the past year.

111. The principal Anglo-Vernacular primary schools in the division are the practising school attached to the Akyab normal school, the primary department of the Municipal middle school at Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, and Mrs. Lackersteen's aided girls' school at Akyab. Primary schools are also maintained by Government at Myohaung and Paletwa, and by the Town Committee at Ramree.

112. With the exception of Sandoway, the outturn of the principal schools on examination has been less satisfactory than last year, and the failure of the Akyab practising school to gain any full passes under either standard is not creditable to the management.

The Inspector, however, considers that the Head Master has too many additional duties imposed upon him.

113. The Kyaukpyu school passed a fairly satisfactory examination and showed improvement in subjects to which attention had been called last year. The results in the Sandoway school were very creditable, 13 pupils passing fully by the Upper Primary standard and 16 by the Lower Primary.

114. The Myohaung school, under Maung Tha Do Kaing, has greatly improved, and the results of inspection were satisfactory, 12 pupils passing fully by the prescribed standards.

115. The Municipal school at Ramree and the Government school at Paletwa in Northern Arakan are at present purely elementary schools, the latter being attended chiefly by children of policemen and the former having been very lately established.

Indigenous schools.

116. Two Deputy Inspectors share the charge of the indigenous schools in Arakan, and in both circles satisfactory progress has to be recorded.

Town and district of Akyab.

In the circle, which includes the town and district of Akyab, the number of schools under inspection has risen from 193 to 218 and the attendance from 3,261 to 3,669 pupils.

The principal progress is in the town of Akyab, where the Municipality has liberally aided and encouraged indigenous institutions and where three new lay schools have been brought under inspection. It is noticed that the number of girls in attendance at these town schools has increased in a greater ratio than that of the boys.

117. The progress in the district, though not so marked as in the town, is fair; 22 more schools are under inspection, and the attendance has risen by five per cent.

Results-grants in the circle rose from Rs. 818 to Rs. 1,352, but the increase is exclusively in the town of Akyab.

The full passes gained by the Primary standard exceeded those of last year by 41.

118. The best schools in the circle are those of Maung San Hla Aung and U Guna Mizu in Akyab, which passed respectively 10 and 11 pupils fully by the provincial standards, and credit is due to their assistants, Maung Shwe Ban and Maung Tha Tun Pru; but all the aided indigenous schools in Akyab are working fully in accordance with the provincial scheme of education and have had more or less success.

119. In the district one school only, that of U Sanda at Dabai, succeeded in passing any pupils fully, namely, two by the Lower Primary standard, and the net earnings of the schools in the district were slightly less than last year. There is, therefore, very much room for improvement here, and the Inspector rightly thinks it matter for regret that the Deputy Inspector should have spent 206 days of the year in the town of Akyab. Seventeen certificated teachers are now at work in the district, and if properly worked by the Deputy Inspector, there is no reason why the district should continue to lag so far behind other districts which have no greater advantages.

Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.

120. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in this circle was very unfavourably noticed in the last report. In August last he was suspended for neglect of duty and has subsequently been removed from his appointment. His successor has made a good beginning, and in six months has inspected upwards of a 100 more schools than were visited by his predecessor in the whole of the preceding year.

Thus the number of schools under inspection rose from 73 to 174 and the attendance from 1,619 to 3,694.

Results-grants increased from Rs. 322 to Rs. 522.

121. There is no doubt that the poverty of the results and the stagnation of education in this circle has been largely due to the neglect of the late Deputy Inspector.

At the same time the indigenous machinery is exceptionally weak, and in the past year the special rule sanctioned for Arakan has been put in force, and six independent schools have been opened under certificated teachers at important places, namely, four in Kyaukpyu and two in Sandoway.

With two certificated teachers attached as assistants to existing schools this makes a total of eight certificated teachers employed in the circle.

122. There is good reason to hope for steady progress in future in this circle. The principal indigenous school in the circle is Maung Ka Day's school in the town of Sandoway, which passed seven pupils by the provincial standards and earned a grant of Rs. 302.

The school is liberally treated by the Municipality, being provided with two assistants, and good results are to be expected.

Primary Education in the Pegu Division.

General remarks.

123. In the five districts included in the Pegu division primary education has progressed well in the past year.

Anglo-Vernacular schools.

Anglo-Vernacular instruction to the Primary School standard is given principally in the large primary departments of secondary schools, Government, Municipal, or aided; and in Municipal and aided primary schools. All these schools are situated in the large towns of each district and are for the most part under European supervision.

Outside municipal towns the teaching of primary schools is almost exclusively in the Vernacular.

124. In the town of Rangoon 19 schools give Anglo-Vernacular primary instruction, including a lately opened primary department of the Municipal middle school, which promises to be very successful.

There are three Anglo-Vernacular primary schools in the Tharrawaddy district, five in Prome, and one in Pegu. None are returned in the Hanthawaddy district, which, however, has the benefit of the numerous schools in Rangoon.

125. The following Anglo-Vernacular primary schools have shown creditable progress in the past year :—

St. John's college, Rangoon, has scored a total of 114 primary school passes, being an increase of 57 over the preceding year.

St. Paul's school, Rangoon, passed a total of 75, an increase of 13 over last year.

St. John's convent, Rangoon, has passed 33 pupils, being 21 more than last year.

The *Pegu Karen high school* passed 33, a slight decrease in last year.

The *Paungde school* passed 34, a slight decrease from last year's figures, but a very good outturn.

The *Prome school* passed the same number as last year, 17.

The *S. P. G. school, Kemmendine*, had 11 successful pupils against three last year.

The Shwedaung Municipal School passed 12 pupils, an increase of one.

126. A large number of schools in which no full passes were recorded last year are ranked among successful schools in the year under report, the following being the most successful :—

The Diocesan boys' school, Rangoon, with 12 passes, the Diocesan girls' school with 13, the Municipal school at Gyobingauk with 10, and St. Mary's, S. P. G., Rangoon, with nine. But for a lamentable failure in the subject of arithmetic, the Lutheran Mission School would have taken a high place.

127. The results of examination in two well-found and important aided schools in Rangoon are disappointing. I refer to the American Mission boys' mixed school for Europeans founded in 1883, and the Episcopal Methodist school for European girls founded in 1882. No pupil from either of these schools passed fully by either the Upper or Lower Primary standard.

Looking to the results obtained even in indigenous schools, it is surprising to observe that, in the Episcopal Methodist school, only one candidate succeeded in passing at all in the subject of arithmetic.

Vernacular schools.

128. By far the greater part of Vernacular instruction is given in the indigenous schools, monastic and lay, both in towns and districts, and the work of the past year in these schools has been on the whole very successful.

The districts of Rangoon Town, Tharrawaddy, and Prome have maintained their good position and shown normal progress, while of the two more backward districts Pegu has responded to the efforts made for its advancement. In Hanthawaddy, though progress is apparent, the outturn of the year is less satisfactory. I append notes of the work done in each district.

Rangoon Town.

129. The record for the town of Rangoon is in every way gratifying. An increase of 75 per cent. in the earnings of indigenous schools has been due to greatly increased efficiency in the schools, and the liberality of the Municipality, which maintains a staff of 20 certificated teachers in indigenous schools, is producing its intended results. Twenty-nine new schools were opened during the past year and three only were closed.

The attendance increased in both lay and monastic schools, and in both there is a remarkable increase in the number of pupils passed fully by the Primary standards, the total of full passes being 245, compared with 75 in 1883-84.

In January last I made a tour of these schools and was struck by their marked improvement in organization and general efficiency.

130. The two most successful schools in the year were—

Maung Aung Myat's school in Crisp street, passing fully 14 pupils by the Upper Primary standard and 23 by the Lower;

Maung Pu's school, Pazundaung, which passed 13 by the Upper and 21 by the Lower Primary standard.

Other schools deserving prominent mention are Maung Tun Aung's in Sitke Maung Kaing street; U Damasari's in Kemmendine; and notably two neighbouring monastic schools in Pazundaung under U Gandama and U Thilawuntha,

between which a very healthy rivalry exists, and which are patterns of what an aided indigenous school should be.

Pegu.

131. Very fair progress is shown by the statistics of this notably backward district, and special measures adopted in the past year for the promotion of education will, it may be confidently anticipated, lead to still more rapid advance in the near future.

In monastic schools, although the total number of pupils earning grants shows a slight decrease, the increase in the number of full passes from 8 to 41 is encouraging.

In lay schools the number of full passes rose from 23 to 56, the total increase being thus from 31 to 97, or 212 per cent.

132. Two schools deserve special mention, namely, U Teza's monastery at Hlègu, which passed 21 pupils fully, and U Kyauklon, of Tadèwa, from which nine were successful. A promising school is that of U Kundinya at Pegu.

133. In the course of the year the Deputy Commissioner strongly urged the adoption of more vigorous measures for the furtherance of education, and the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was obtained to the establishment, in three important villages, of independent schools under certificated teachers. Three masters of tried capacity have been selected for the charge, and the schools have been opened since the close of the year. The number of certificated teachers attached as assistants to existing schools has also been raised from three to 10. Under the supervision of Deputy Inspector Maung Maung, who has been active and diligent in his work, this district should soon cease to be conspicuous for a low standard of Vernacular education, while the efforts of the Municipal Committee of Pegu, which has sanctioned the formation in that town of a strong middle school with a liberal scale of establishment, will doubtless re-act favourably on the primary schools of the district.

Hanthawaddy.

134. This district still ranks among those which are characterised as backward, and though not stationary in the past year, its progress has not been remarkable. Fourteen more monastic schools were successful in earning grants and of the lay schools, the number successful was the same as last year. Monasteries gained 11 full passes against *Nil* last year, and lay schools 60 against 24. But these figures are lamentably small and not creditable to a district which has 10 schools aided by certificated teachers. No pupil in the district has passed the Upper Primary standard.

135. The most successful schools are those of U Pandi at Kwema, from which 11 pupils passed the Lower Primary standard; Maung Hlè's at Ôkkan and Maung Shwe O's at Tawlate, each passing eight; and Maung Yo's at Tawpya, which passed four.

136. Deputy Inspector Maung Bwa has been active in inspection, but he should not rest satisfied till the reproach of exceptional backwardness is removed from a district adjoining the capital of the province.

Tharrawaddy.

137. This district, with a strong staff of 23 certificated teachers attached to indigenous schools, shows progress fairly proportioned to its advantages. The progress would, however, probably have been greater under more active supervision. The Inspector is not satisfied with the work of Deputy Inspector Maung Po Sau in the past year, or with his explanation of the omission to make any second inspection. It was also necessary for me in the course of the year to reprimand this officer.

138. An increase of 42 is shown in the number of schools under inspection and of 12 in the number of successful schools. The advance from 87 to 194 in the number of pupils fully passed by the Primary School standards (nearly all Lower Primary) is the most satisfactory feature of the year's record. It is noted that of the sum of Rs. 6,849 disbursed in results-grants Rs. 205 was paid for passes under the Middle School standard.

139. The most prominent schools are Maung Tha Nyun's school at Thônzè, which passed 16 pupils fully; U Pyinnya's school, Sitkwin, with 15, and U Wisaitta's school at Monyo with 17 Lower Primary passes.

Prome.

140. Satisfactory general progress is reported from this district, although in the monasteries there has been a falling off both in attendance and results, attributed partly to the prevalence of illness and partly to a strict adherence of the Deputy Inspector to the prescribed standard for the Upper Primary test.

Taking the district as a whole, successful schools increased from 171 to 188 and pupils fully passed from 78 to 96.

141. This circle contains the three municipal towns of Prome, Paungdè, and Shwedaung; and of Rs. 5,800 (in round numbers) expended in the circle on results-grants, nearly Rs. 4,000 was paid from municipal funds, the best of the indigenous schools being situated in the towns.

The greatest educational activity is shown in the town of Prome, where 26 monasteries and 13 lay schools were successful.

142. Seventeen certificated teachers are at work in the circle and are reported to have worked fairly well, but the Deputy Inspector considers the latest drafts from the normal schools inferior to their predecessors.

143. The following is a list of the most successful schools :—

Maung Kaing's school at Prome, with 19 fully passed pupils;
Maung Aung Tôk's school, Padigôn, with 18;
Maung So's school, Shwedaung, with nine; and
Maung Myat Tun's school, Chaungzôn, with seven.

Primary Education in the Irrawaddy Division.

144. Creditable general progress is reported in all districts of this division both in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular primary schools.

In 11 out of 15 Anglo-Vernacular primary schools in the division good work has been done. The exceptions are the two S. P. G. schools at Henzada and Thayetmyo, and the municipal schools at Myanaung and Lemyethna (the latter very lately opened).

145. The greatest success of the year has been gained by the Sgau-Karen school at Bassein, which succeeded in passing 54 pupils fully by the Primary School standards, being nearly double the number passed in the preceding year.

146. The primary department of the Bassein municipal school comes next with 33 full passes, an increase of five over last year.

The outturn of the Henzada municipal school was 18, being five more than last year, but this is surpassed by the less ambitious municipal school at Pantanaw, which passed 24 candidates, an increase of 10.

147. The Yandoon municipal school scored seven more passes than last year, but was unable to present any candidate for the Upper Primary examination, a circumstance which is not creditable to the management.

148. The Ngathainggyaung municipal school has done well, passing 14 pupils against 10 last year.

The Danubyu municipal school again passed 11 pupils.

149. The mission school for Pwo or Talaing-Karens at Bassein has done very well in fully passing 20 pupils, of whom five passed the Upper Primary standard.

The similar school at Ma-ubin has progressed, but no pupil passed fully beyond the Lower Primary standard.

Indigenous schools.

150. *Bassein.*—In the indigenous Vernacular schools there is evidence of substantial progress. The total earnings in results-grants show only a moderate increase, from Rs. 5,328 to Rs. 6,093, but the results of examination have been much better than last year, and the progress is shared by monastic and lay schools, the former, contrary to experience elsewhere, surpassing the latter in this district.

151. The number of pupils passing fully by the primary standard is 161, being more than four times the figure for last year. Of the total grant earned Rs. 555 were paid for passes in individual subjects under the Middle School standard.

152. These are good signs, and although the Inspector fears the improvement is confined to a few schools, the results are nevertheless sufficiently encourag-

ing. Fourteen certificated teachers are at work as assistants in indigenous schools.

153. The best schools in the circle are those of *U Pandi* at Padauk chaung and *U Wimalasaya* at Bassein, both of which are treated by the Bassein Municipality with exceptional liberality and have responded by turning out a large number of successful pupils.

Other schools deserving of special mention are Maung Ta's in Bassein, Maung Aung Myat's at Kyunpyaw, and U Ketu's at Thabaung.

154. Deputy Inspector Maung Po Nwe has been very active, and deserves credit for the state of his circle. The number of schools under inspection has risen from 371 to 382, and a second visit was paid to six townships.

Thôngwa.

155. This district has also been well cared for by the Deputy Inspector Maung Ba Bwa, who is able to record progress under every head.

The municipal towns of Ma-ubin, Yandoon, Danubyu, and Pantanaw absorb a very large proportion of the grants earned, but it is matter for regret that the Municipalities of Pantanaw* and Danubyu have not yet accepted the salary-grant scheme, and I fear that education in these places will suffer in consequence.

Certificated teachers will not rest content with lower rates of grant than they can earn elsewhere.

156. Progress is apparent also in the rural townships. Of these the most backward are Pantanaw and Dedayè, the most successful being Pyapôn and Ma-ubin.

Eleven certificated teachers are at work in the circle and the number will be increased in the current year.

The number of schools under inspection is greater than last year by 35, and the records of attendance and results of examination indicate a general advance.

The increase in the number of pupils passing fully by the prescribed standard is from 39 to 132, and the progress is general in both lay schools and monasteries.

157. The monastic school of U Patalu at Danubyu continues to hold the foremost place among successful schools of the district.

Of other successful schools, the following take a high place: Maung Kyaw Zan's school and Maung Sa Ma In's in Yandoon, Maung Ohn Gaing's at Ywathit, and Ukuthala's at Thôngwa.

Henzada.

158. This is another district from which steady progress is reported.

The expenditure on results-grants rose from 3,026 to Rs. 3,981, an increase of nearly Rs. 1,000; of this amount upwards of Rs. 2,000 was earned in the municipal towns of Henzada, Myanaung, Kyangin, and Zalun, Henzada town alone taking about one-half of the grant.

159. Of the rural townships Zalun stands first for educational progress and Kyangin last.

No increase is shown in the number of schools, but the attendance increased and the outturn was much larger, the number of fully passed pupils being 131 against 55 last year.

Fifteen certificated teachers are employed in the circle.

160. The most successful of the aided schools are those of U Pinyazauta at Henzada, which is very efficiently conducted, and Ko San's lay school at Henzada.

161. Of schools not aided by the services of assistant masters, but working well in harmony with the Department, the following are selected for special mention:—U Withudda at Ôkpo, U Rugandara of Bekye, Maung Gyi of Zalun, and U Kundinya of Henzada.

162. The Deputy Inspector, Maung Tun, has worked well, having inspected all schools on his list and having been able to make a second inspection of 103 schools.

Pantanaw has now accepted the scheme.

Thayetmyo.

163. This is the only really backward district in the Irrawaddy division, its backwardness being due in one part of the district to the failure of a past Deputy Inspector, but for the most part to the poverty of the district funds. Only two schools have had the services of certificated teachers, but the number has lately been increased by four, three being in the municipal town of Allanmyo.

164. Some progress is apparent in the district in the past year, the returns showing an increase under nearly all heads, but my own tour in the district convinced me that the Deputy Inspector Maung Po Kya might be more active in the encouragement of small schools in rural townships.

The Inspector gives a list of five schools anxiously awaiting the services of certificated teachers, but I fear that the district funds cannot afford the outlay involved.

Results-grants rose during the year from Rs. 1,028 to Rs. 1,334. The number of pupils fully passed is eight compared with three last year.

165. No schools have been specially selected by the Inspector for notice, but that of U Nyana at Kama is known to me as a prominent school under a very hardworking pôngyi.

Primary Education in the Tenasserim Division.

166. In this division a more marked contrast than elsewhere still exists between the condition and progress of indigenous schools and that of Anglo-Vernacular schools and others under European management.

The record of the year's work in the numerous Anglo-Vernacular primary schools in towns is, with few exceptions, a most creditable one, showing that teachers and pupils have followed up their successes of last year by increased efforts, and that care has been taken to remedy defects which have been pointed out by inspecting officers.

167. In the indigenous schools progress is reported indeed from every district, but outside the limits of municipal towns the outturn of indigenous schools is still very poor and far inferior to that of the districts in Pegu and Irrawaddy.

The causes of this comparative backwardness are patent, namely, (1) that the population of these districts has a large admixture of Karens, Talaings, and other races, more generally backward than the Burmese; (2) that the agency of inspection is very weak, there being work for at least three more Deputy Inspectors in the division; (3) scarcity of trained teachers; and (4) poverty of the local funds available for education.

Anglo-Vernacular and non-indigenous schools.

168. Of the Anglo-Vernacular primary schools, the greatest success has been gained by the practising school attached to the Moulmein normal school, which passed a total of 48 pupils, of whom 21 were from the upper primary schools and 27 gained scholarship marks, a result more than treble that of the preceding year. The only drawback to this success is the fear that it may have been gained at the sacrifice of the prior interests of the normal school.

169. The primary departments of the municipal schools at Tavoy, Mergui, Shwegyin, and Toungoo have all yielded a good outturn of fully passed pupils, their success being in the order in which they are named. The results at Mergui show a marked improvement under the new management.

170. The aided schools in Moulmein have again done remarkably well. The best results are those of *Miss Barrow's school* with 32 full passes and 19 scholarships, and *St. Augustine's* with 34 full passes and eight scholarships. But the *Morton Lane Vernacular girls' school* is not far behind these with 23 passes and 15 scholarships.

St. Patrick's school passed 20 pupils, a considerable increase on last year's figure, and on my visit to the school I was impressed by the excellence of the present management.

The *Convent school* passed 14 pupils with one scholarship, and the *Eurasian Home*, which has greatly improved and is very carefully superintended by Miss Bunn, 12 pupils with eight scholarships.

The *Karen school at Daingwunkwin* gained 20 full passes and five scholarships.

The outturn of the *Diocesan orphanage* was small, and of the moribund town school and the little preparatory schools of St. Mary at Mayangôn *nil.*

171. Of schools in other districts *St. Lukes at Toungoo* was conspicuously successful, passing 25 pupils fully.

The *Karen school at Tavoy* with 19 and the *Amherst Government school* with 13 successful pupils come next.

The *Thatôn Municipal school* passed 11 pupils, but the present arrangements for the conduct of this school are unsatisfactory.

The *Catholic boys' school* at Toungoo has revived and shown progress, but the convent was entirely unsuccessful.

172. Very insignificant results, as tested by the provincial standards, were obtained in the large Karen schools of the American Mission at Toungoo, and the question of the applicability to these schools of the ordinary grant-in-aid rules has been under consideration.

173. The Government school at Chaungzôn and the Municipal school at Kawkareik have both done badly, and the report of the American Mission school at Amherst is not very satisfactory.

The small Government school at Papun in the Salween district is reported to promise well.

Indigenous schools.

174. *Moulmein Town and Amherst.*—This large circle has received proper attention in the past year. Maung Shwe Hmôn has been active and has inspected 500 schools compared with 284 last year.

Results-grants have risen from Rs. 2,788 to Rs. 3,609 and there is evidence of better teaching.

In the town of Moulmein more schools were successful and the number of full passes was higher. The number is, however, quite insignificant for a town of the importance of Moulmein.

Only one certificated teacher is at present employed in the indigenous schools in the town and it is hoped that five more will be appointed during the current year.

175. In the Amherst district the results-grants awarded were nearly double those of last year, many more schools being successful.

The number of pupils passing fully by the prescribed standards rose from four to 33.

It must be remembered that in certain parts of the district the Talaing language still predominates over the Burmese, a circumstance which accounts for the small success of many schools. But it is also certain that when the demand for trained teachers is more fully met, and when the circle of inspection is subdivided as the Inspector recommends, much more rapid progress will be attained.

176. The leading schools of the circle are Maung Shwe Than's lay school in the town of Moulmein, and U Nandya's monastic school at Kado and U Pinyadipa's at Mudôn. The rate of progress in a good school of this kind aided by a certificated teacher may be exemplified by the record of the grants earned in the last-named school in the past three years, namely,—

	Rs.
In 1882-83	55
In 1883 84	144
In 1884-85	650

Tavoy and Mergui.

177. This circle changed hands in August last, the former Deputy Inspector being appointed to the subordinate Civil Service. His successor, Maung Paw Din, seems to have begun well, but the results of his work have yet to be seen; and that he has before him abundant scope for his energies is clear when it is reported that in each of the rural districts of Tavoy and Mergui three indigenous schools only were able in the past year to earn any results-grants.

From Maung Paw Din's first report it seems that the schools in the rural townships have been hitherto very imperfectly acquainted with the nature of the Government scheme of education, and also that the inspection returns have included institutions in which no teaching at all is carried on.

178. In the municipal towns of Tavoy and Mergui the state of things is much better.

The schools in the town of Tavoy absorbed more than three-fourths of the whole amount awarded as results-grants in the circle.

A decrease of 21 schools under inspection in the town is shown in the current year and is explained by the exclusion from the returns for the town of schools situated outside municipal limits, which were wrongly included in last year's returns.

179. In the schools inspected good progress has been made. The number of pupils fully passing the prescribed standard was 96 compared with 50 last year, the increase being fairly shared between the Upper and Lower Primary standards.

180. In the Tavoy district an increase is shown in the number of schools and of pupils, but the results of examination are, as I have said, very unsatisfactory.

181. Of the leading lay schools in the town of Tavoy Maung Mo's stands first, having passed eight pupils by the Upper Primary standard and 20 by the Lower. Much credit is due to the assistant master, Maung Po Kin.

182. The school of Ma Sin Zôn passed 18 pupils, five by the Upper and 13 by the Lower Standard, and Maung Shwe and Maung Kyau Nya passed each 13 and Maung Te seven.

183. In Mergui also a decrease is shown in the number of schools under inspection.

Of the schools in the town seven only were successful; no pupil passed the Upper Primary standard and only 11 the Lower.

In the district 8 pupils passed fully, an increase of three over last year's returns.

The prevalence of smallpox is alleged as a cause of some failure in this district; but, from whatever cause, the record of the year is not satisfactory.

184. The Deputy Commissioner has strongly recommended the attachment of certificated teachers to indigenous schools in various parts of the district, but no funds are available for salary-grants, and it has only been possible to arrange for the appointment of one certificated teacher, who is to open an independent school at Tenasserim. Unless more money is forthcoming for expenditure on education, the prospects of advancement in this district are not very hopeful.

Shwegyin.

185. Fair progress is reported from this district and the Deputy Inspector, Maung Gauk, has been more active than some of his younger colleagues on the staff.

The monasteries have been less successful than last year, but the lay schools have improved and the general standard is higher, as evidenced by a larger number of pupils passing fully by the Primary School standards. The amount awarded in results-grants increased from Rs. 4,935 to Rs. 5,284, of which sum Rs. 785 was for passes in individual subjects under the Middle School standard.

186. Fifteen certificated teachers have been employed in the circle, of whom two are specially commended, namely, Maung Pu and Maung Pe. Two certificated teachers, Maung San Hla Dun and Maung Po Yin, are reported to be indifferent teachers.

The best schools in the district are those of *Maung Aung Myat* at Shwegyin, from which six pupils passed the Upper and 17 the Lower Primary standard, and *U Linga*, who passed 19 pupils, including five by the Upper Primary standard. *Maung Tok* of Shwegyin and *Maung Chet* of Kyaikto were also fairly successful.

Toungoo.

187. This circle, including the large municipal town of Toungoo, and with its numerous schools, both Burmese and Karen, scattered over a difficult country, constitutes a very heavy charge for a single Deputy Inspector, and Maung Pa Ha, a Karen, the Deputy Inspector in charge, deserves credit for the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

188. The Karen schools have been already noticed. The returns for Burmese schools in the circle indicate progress. The total number of successful pupils is greater than last year, and the number of pupils obtaining full passes has risen from 27 to 78.

189. Results-grants increased largely in amount, and of a total sum of Rs. 3,944 thus disbursed (of which Rs. 350 were for passes by the Middle School standard) the town of Toungoo earned Rs. 2,984. Two only of the rural townships, namely, Toungoo and Zeyawadi, were moderately successful, and good schools are reported to be found only in Toungoo town. Five certificated teachers are at work in this circle.

190. Of successful schools the first place is taken by that of Maung Po Mya (formerly Ma Chein's), and its success is due to the efficient teaching and management of the certificated assistant master Maung San Yè. The Middle School standard has been reached in several subjects, and at the last inspection nine pupils passed by the Upper Primary and 17 the Lower Primary standard.

Maung Shwe E's school at Toungoo was also prominent with 12 Upper Primary and nine Lower Primary passes, and Maung Hmo's and U Gandama's with totals of 14 and seven full passes respectively.

191. It should be noticed that at the last-named monastic school a separate building has been erected for a mixed school for boys and girls under the pôngyi's superintendence.

A similar plan has been adopted by a pôngyi in Tharrawaddy.

Salween.

192. Very little educational work can be said to be going on in this corner of the Tenasserim division, but a recent tour of the Junior Inspector has led him to report hopefully of the future of the district. During the current year arrangements will be made for regular visits by a Deputy Inspector, but the district cannot have full attention unless the inspecting staff is strengthened. The only returns received are from the small Government primary school at Papun, the district headquarters, which, in the Inspector's opinion, gives great hopes of success and which has an attendance of 24 pupils.

SECTION V.

School Education (Special).

193. This section deals with normal schools and classes for the training of teachers, with industrial schools and schools for instruction in special subjects, such as land surveying, law, &c., and with other agencies for special instruction.

Normal Schools.

194. Five schools for the training of teachers have been maintained by the Department during the year, being one more than last year.

Of these, three are for the training of masters at Rangoon, Akyab, and Moulmein, and two at Rangoon and Moulmein for mistresses.

The number of students under training in these schools has increased from 178 to 231, being an increase of 45 under training as masters and eight as mistresses.

195. The progress of these important schools has been carefully watched, and the outturn of the year has been much better than in the preceding year.

The following table illustrates the progress of each school :—

School.	Number of students under training.		Number gaining certificates.		Remarks.
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
Rangoon normal school for masters	91	121	37	71	
Moulmein normal school for masters	28	27	2	16	
Akyab normal school for masters	38	54	7	13	
Rangoon normal class for mistresses	21	16	5	15	
Moulmein normal class for mistresses	...	13	...	4	
Total ...	178	231	51	119	
Increase ...	...	53	...	68	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	

196. The figures in this statement include the results of the half-yearly examination for teachers' certificates held in September 1884 and of the yearly examination for teachers' certificates held in March 1885 and concluded after the close of the year, and they include also those of the final examination in 1883-84, as explained in a former paragraph.

197. It will be seen that in all the schools progress has been made, though the outturn of the Moulmein and Akyab schools for masters is still comparatively very small.

It has been before noticed that in these institutions the practising schools have in some cases absorbed too much of the Head Master's attention to the detriment of the normal school; and, among other measures designed for the improvement of these schools, the Chief Commissioner has ordered that in future the practising schools attached to normal schools shall not teach beyond the Lower Primary standard, and that the course of instruction shall be exclusively Vernacular.

Capitation-grants for teachers' certificates.

198. It must be remembered that while the normal schools are looked to for a regular supply of trained teachers, especially of Vernacular teachers for service in indigenous schools, these schools do not represent the only agency for the training of teachers in the province, nor does a statement of their outturn show the full work of the year in this direction.

The offer to all grant-in-aid and indigenous schools of capitation-grants of Rs. 100, and Rs. 200 for every candidate gaining a teacher's certificate of the higher and lower standard, has led to great efforts in many schools to qualify their best pupils or pupil-teachers for these certificates.

199. In the past year a total of 28 teachers' certificates have been awarded, as shown in the subjoined table, to candidates presented independently of the normal schools :—

Award of Lower Standard Teachers' Certificates for Masters.

		Candidates.
	St. John's college, S. P. G., Rangoon	7
	A. B. M. Sgau-Karen school, Rangoon	5
	A. B. M. boys' school, Moulmein	1
	R. C. M. St. Patrick's school, Moulmein	1
	St. Augustine's school, S. P. G., Moulmein	2
	A. B. M. Sgau-Karen school, Bassein	1
	A. B. M. Pwo-Karen school, Bassein	1
Indigenous	Maung Pè's school, Henzada	1
	Maung Thaw's school, Moulmein	1
	Total	20

Award of Lower Standard Teachers' Certificates for Mistresses.

	Candidates.
A. B. M. Burmese girls' school, Rangoon	3
A. B. M. Morton Lane school, Moulmein	3
Diocesan orphanage, Moulmein	2
Total	8

The above is exclusive of the special certificates granted to Karen teachers, which are noticed elsewhere, and for which the qualifying standard is somewhat lower.

Proposed revision of teacher's certificate rules.

200. Near the close of the year the whole subject of the conditions under which teachers' certificates are awarded was reviewed, and a revised scheme for future adoption was submitted to the Chief Commissioner. The existing rules have been in operation since 1881 and have worked successfully.

They have been found, however, open to abuse in some directions, while the standard originally prescribed for certificates require revision in accordance with the advance made in the interval in the general educational standard of the province.

201. The new scheme was, in the first instance, laid before the Educational Syndicate, and was submitted to the Chief Commissioner with the approval of that body. The final orders on the scheme are now awaited.

Apart from a general revision of the standards and provision for remedying observed defects in the present system, the principal feature of the new scheme is the recognition of the pupil-teacher system by the introduction of a special certificate for pupil-teachers and the encouragement of their employment in schools of all grades, especially in indigenous schools.

New measures of the year.

202. Of the measures noticed in the last report as being in contemplation, the past year has seen the revision of the teaching staff of the three normal schools for masters, the opening of the normal class for school-mistresses at Moulmein, and the completion of arrangements for providing new accommodation for the normal school for masters at Rangoon and Moulmein. Building accommodation is still much needed for the Akyab normal school and is withheld solely for want of funds.

Government normal school for masters, Rangoon.

203. The working of each normal school will here be noticed.

This school was in charge of Mr. D. Aldridge during the greater part of the year and has worked well under the new arrangements for its management.

The new second master, Mr. Sarfas, is especially useful as a trained teacher, but his services will be more valuable when he becomes thoroughly familiar with the Vernacular language.

The school continues to be conducted in the building provided for the purpose on the premises of the Rangoon College, the students boarding with those of the college and its subordinate departments; but this building is shortly to be made over to the Municipality for their newly formed primary department of the middle school, and in exchange the Municipality will provide new buildings for the normal school, in the suburb of Pazundaung. The change will have many advantages.

204. In January last Mr. A. B. Savage, Editor of School Text-books, was appointed to officiate as Head Master of the normal school, Mr. Aldridge having been appointed to act as Junior Inspector of Schools.

The attendance continues to be full, 121 being on the register at the close of the year, and it has been found possible during the year to make the Vernacular Middle School standard the qualification for admission. This is a satisfactory indication of progress, and if it is found possible to maintain this standard, a considerable reduction of numbers will be no matter for regret.

205. It is to be feared, however, that the funds available for the payment of Vernacular teachers in the rural district will before long be fully absorbed, and that the attendance at all normal schools will fall off from other causes when the majority of trained teachers have to depend exclusively on their own exertions as independent school-managers.

Government normal school for masters, Akyab.

206. Mr. Simon is able to show some progress in the past year, the outturn of the school being 11 certificated teachers compared with seven last year, but the school is not yet fulfilling expectations.

The Inspector reports very favourably of the Head Master's management and work, but indicates some serious obstacles to the success of the school. These are (1) the want of proper school accommodation; (2) the absence of a boarding establishment and consequent irregularity of attendance; (3) additional duties imposed on the Head Master as Secretary to the District Committee of Public Instruction.

Mr. Simon will be at once relieved of the secretaryship of the Committee, but the supply of the remaining requirements must depend on the provision of funds for building purposes.

Meantime normal students are received in the boarding establishment of the Municipal high school.

Government normal school for masters, Moulmein.

207. Considerable improvement is manifest in this school also, a total of 14 teachers having been qualified for certificates compared with two last year. There is, however, still room for improvement in the management.

Since the close of the year Mr. W. S. Sandys, the Head Master, has resigned his appointment and his successor has still to be nominated.

The school has been conducted hitherto in the same building with the Government high school, an arrangement which has serious drawbacks, and new buildings in the same neighbourhood are now in course of erection for the normal school.

Government normal class for mistresses, Rangoon.

208. This modest and comparatively cheap agency for the training of Burmese school-mistresses continues to be efficiently managed under the care of the Lady Superintendent of the Kemmendine girls' school; and Maung Tôk Pyu, the master in charge of the class, deserves credit for the work of the year.

The class has an attendance of 16 students, and 11 students have qualified for certificates in the year, gaining four certificates of the higher and seven of the lower standard.

At the recent examination in practical school-management the examiners reported that in this branch of their work the students of this class far surpassed the majority of masters under training.

The Government is much indebted to the ladies of the mission for their services in the superintendence of this class and for the active interest they take in it.

Government normal class for mistresses, Moulmein.

209. This class was opened at the beginning of the year and its first year's work has been very encouraging, four students of the class having already qualified for teacher's certificates.

Maung Waik, the master in charge, is reported to be working well, and the Department is not less beholden to the managers of the Morton Lane school for their careful supervision than to those of the sister school at Rangoon.

Employment of certificated school-mistresses.

210. This seems to be the proper place to notice the working of the special rule for the aiding of schools by whom certificated school-mistresses are employed.

This rule provides that half the salary of any Burmese school-mistress certificated by the Department will be paid by Government up to a limit of Rs. 50 in whatever school she may be employed.

The advantages offered by this rule are becoming generally known and appreciated, and it is having the desired effect of ensuring that the services of the teachers trained under the auspices of the Department are properly utilized.

211. The following statement shows the number of certificates issued to mistresses since the adoption of the rule, the number of certificated mistresses enjoying the benefit of the rule, and the outlay involved during the past year:—

Number of certificates awarded.		Number of certificated Burmese school-mistresses employed on 31st March 1885.	Total expenditure on salary-grants in 1884-85.
Higher standard.	Lower standard.		
14	19	11	Rs. 1,029

In the case of aided schools by whom the certificated mistresses are employed, the rule in question constitutes a liberal addition to the grants-in-aid enjoyed under the ordinary rules, but there can be no question that the outlay is well repaid in the active stimulus thus given to female education.

Industrial Schools.

212. Under this head it is not possible at present to record the existence of any considerable number of institutions specially designed for the teaching of industrial arts, but the recognition of the value of such teaching is extending, and a good deal of unpretentious work in this direction is already done in some of our principal schools.

213. In addition to the apprentice school conducted in connection with the State Railway workshops at Insein, I have to notice the opening of a special industrial branch of the Municipal high school at Akyab under Mr. J. Simeon, which has good promise of success.

214. The aided mission schools under Mr. Nichols at Bassein, Mr. Bunker at Toungoo, Mr. D'Cruz at Bassein, and Mr. Vinton at Rangoon, have also for years made carpentry, printing, weaving, book-binding, and other industrial arts part of their course of teaching; printing presses are attached to the S. P. G. and Roman Catholic schools at Toungoo; and the Management of St. Paul's school at Rangoon proposes to inaugurate a system of industrial teaching in their new buildings.

The scheme of Government apprenticeships for European youths tend in the same direction, and no branch of instruction better deserves recognition and encouragement.

A brief notice is appended of the principal special schools now in operation in the province.

Engineer-apprentice school, Insein.

215. This school, which was fully described in the last report, is conducted at the State Railway workshops at Insein under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas, the Locomotive Superintendent.

The institution, which provides for the training of a limited number of both Natives and Europeans, has proved so successful that the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned its extension in the past year.

Additional buildings have been provided and the limit of numbers has been raised from 40 to 60.

The apprenticeships are in fact industrial scholarships, enabling picked young men of European or Native origin to obtain a valuable training in practical engineering, which fits them for useful and lucrative employment.

216. The institution is admirably planned and managed, and its popularity is not surprising. The young men while under training have advantages such as are found in few educational institutions; they are found very useful in the workshops, and at the end of their course have no difficulty in obtaining employment.

Of the past year Mr. Thomas reports that "the service rendered by all the "apprentices has been very satisfactory, and that they are making considerable "progress."

During the year the Railway Chaplain has established a special class, held once a week, for teaching mathematics.

The Native apprentices have also now opportunities of studying English.

Industrial school, Akyab.

217. This adjunct to the Municipal high school at Akyab was established by the Head Master, Mr. Simeon, during the year, and the Inspector speaks highly of the beginning which has been made.

The enterprise, due to Mr. Simeon's own energy, has been warmly supported by the Municipality of Akyab. The local Government has also given the institution practical encouragement.

Carpentry, printing, clock-making, &c., are taught in the school.

Law class under the Educational Syndicate.

218. In 1883 the Educational Syndicate undertook to establish a lectureship for the teaching of law, and I have been favoured with the Lecturer's report on the working of the class during its first session.

Mr. P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, was appointed Lecturer, and has delivered two courses of lectures in the session from September 1884 to April 1885.

From 34 to 39 students have been enrolled, but the average attendance during the session was only 11; and the Lecturer reports that the success of the lectures is far from encouraging.

Two reasons are assigned by Mr. Sen for the want of success attending the experiment, namely, (1) the want of a sufficiently thorough knowledge of the English language on the part of students, and (2) the absence of any compelling motive for regular attendance or of any special encouragement to students, such as the offer of scholarships or prizes to successful students, or the prescription of attendance at these lectures as a qualification for Advocates of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

219. I incline to think myself that the revival of this experiment has been premature and that its want of success is chiefly due to the first cause indicated

by the Lecturer, namely, the insufficient knowledge of English in the students, the same cause which led to the abandonment of the precisely similar experiment made by this Department in 1874 and relinquished in 1875.

Looking, however, to the steady advance of education in the province, the time should not be far distant when the institution of such classes would be opportune.

Eight students of the class have passed the prescribed examination for Advocates since the opening of the class, namely, three in the first grade and five in the second grade.

Government survey schools.

220. These special schools are designed primarily for the training of thugyis (or subordinate Revenue Officers), and the regulations under which they are conducted have been again revised in the past year. The revised rules are appended to this report.

From these rules it will be seen that survey schools are for the present to be conducted in five districts, and that they will be from time to time opened in such places and under such superintendence as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

221. In the past year survey schools have been maintained at Akyab, Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, and Pegu, the school at the last-named place being opened only in January last.

The schools are under the general superintendence of District Officers, and no special reports on their working have been received, excepting from Akyab.

222. From the statistical returns forwarded by the Educational Syndicate and by the survey teachers it appears that a total of 41 students succeeded during the year in passing the provincial examination in surveying. Of these 16 were pupils of the Henzada survey school and 14 of the Hanthawaddy school.

The Bassein school passed five and the Akyab school nine. The Pegu school has not yet presented candidates.

Of the great usefulness of these special schools, both in the interests of the public service and of the pupils of our schools, there can be no doubt.

Medical and engineering scholarships.

223. It will be fitting to notice here the working of the special measures adopted by the Government for preparing the youth of indigenous races for the professions of medicine and of engineering.

Medical instruction.

As regards medical instruction, the practical experiment made some years ago by the institution of classes at district head-quarters conducted by Civil Surgeons, showed that it was still premature to inaugurate any local system of medical teaching, and the plan was adopted in 1881 of selecting yearly a limited number of picked scholars to be sent for training to the Government Medical College at Calcutta.

The allowances made to these scholars are very liberal and an assured prospect of future employment in the province is held out to them.

224. It was necessary, at the outset, to obtain from the Bengal Government special leave for the admission to the college of scholars not fully qualified by the regulations of the University, but the number of local candidates passing into the University having increased, there is now no difficulty in selecting fully qualified scholars. At the present time seven scholars from the province are attending the Calcutta Medical College.

The general progress of the students is reported to have been good, though it is doubtful whether the scholars first appointed will be able fully to qualify for the grade of Assistant Surgeon.

The course of training occupies five years and the ultimate success of the plan has yet to be seen. But there seems every reason to think that the plan is a sound one and preferable to any hasty attempt to force medical education in the province before the time.

Hospital Assistant scholarships.

225. A similar and subsidiary scheme of medical education has now been adopted, whereby a fixed number of Burmese scholars are selected annually to be sent to Madras for training as Hospital Assistants.

234. Looking to the work done in the past year, it has been shown in the preceding chapter that both the normal classes for Burmese school-mistresses have been working well, and that the encouragement given by Government to the employment of certificated mistresses is leading to the larger employment of qualified female teachers.

But the best indication of progress in this direction is given by the results of the public examinations of the year, as illustrated in the following table:—

Number of Full Passes gained by Girls under Provincial Standards.

Standard.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase per cent.
Middle School Standard—			
In non-indigenous schools	22	34	55
In indigenous schools	...	...	...
Primary School Standard—			
In non-indigenous schools	125	224	79
In indigenous schools	53	162	206

Although no girl has yet passed the Middle School standard from an indigenous school, the general progress here shown is decided.

I proceed to notice briefly the state of female education in each division and the working of the principal girls' schools.

Female Education in the Arakan Division.

235. The number of schools receiving girls and the attendance of girls at school has slightly increased, but outside the municipal towns the education of girls is much neglected in Arakan.

The principal causes of this state of things have been indicated in former reports, and it may be hoped that the measures which have been successful in other parts of the province will gradually effect a change here also.

236. In the town of Akyab Mrs. Lackersteen's aided school for European girls and the Municipal school for Burmese girls, supplemented by some excellently aided lay schools, seem to meet the local requirements.

In the towns of Kyaukpyu, Ramree, and Sandoway the proportion of girls at school is at present very small and in schools in the rural townships is still insignificant.

237. The *aided girls' school at Akyab* is reported to have shown very fair progress, and there is no doubt that it is a useful and well-managed school.

It is to be regretted, however, that the Committee of Management have been unable to ensure greater success at the provincial examination by the adoption of the full course prescribed. Since the close of the year the school has been registered in the middle grade.

238. The *Municipal girls' school, Akyab*, was only opened in the last quarter of the year, but had an attendance of 38 pupils.

Female Education in the Pegu Division.

239. Every district of this division is fairly supplied with primary schools, in which girls are received, but for secondary education the provision for girls is for the most part limited to the town of Rangoon, where the large aided schools under the several missionary societies furnish a good education for girls of all classes.

The total attendance of girls at schools has increased in the past year from 4,296 to 5,366, and the results of examination indicate general progress.

240. The *Catholic convent* at Rangoon, known as the new convent, has again been very successful both in its middle and primary departments, passing nine candidates at the Middle School examination and 33 at the Primary School examination.

From this school six candidates were for the first time presented for the University Entrance examination; unfortunately none were successful on this occasion, a result which will no doubt lead to increased efforts for the future.

241. The *old convent* in Fraser street still lags behind in efficiency, and has scored only two full passes in the primary department. Two candidates, however, have been successful at the Vernacular Middle School examination.

242. The *Diocesan girls' school* has done well in passing two candidates at the Middle School examination, but the passing of five only in the primary school is a small result for the year's work.

243. The *Kemmendine girls' school* passed two candidates from its small middle department, a very fair proportion; and in its primary department the passing of 32 candidates is highly creditable to the teaching staff and shows that good work is done by the staff of certificated teachers employed. The Inspector's report is very favourable, and the needlework is especially commended.

244. *St. Mary's school* under the S. P. G. has changed hands during the year and a large attendance is recorded at the close of the year.

Only five pupils fully passed at the last inspection, but the general result of examination was fair. Under its present management the school promises to do well, but its situation in the town is unsuitable for a boarding school, and the number of boarders is increasing.

245. The *Municipal girls' school, Rangoon*, has made a fair beginning, passing seven candidates by the primary standard..

The aided *Church of England day school* earned a large grant, mainly owing to the attendance of European boarders, but the teaching has improved and the Inspector's report is favourable.

The aided girls' schools at *Thônzè* and *Prome* show a small outturn of four and two full passes. Both schools are reported to be working well, but the latter is little more than an infant school.

Female Education in the Irrawaddy Division.

246. This division is also well supplied with mixed schools for primary education. The attendance of girls at schools has considerably increased, and the results of examination in indigenous schools show fair general progress. The effort to establish a normal class for school-mistresses at Bassein has not been successful, owing to the inability of the managers of local schools to undertake the charge; and useful as such a class would be, it is better to defer its establishment until success can be assured, as at Rangoon and Moulmein, by thoroughly efficient superintendence.

The Bassein Municipality has, however, set an excellent example in engaging two certificated mistresses for service in existing schools in the town.

247. The principal non-indigenous girls' schools, which are as follows, have not been very successful:—

Municipal girls' school, Henzada.—This school, formerly a branch of the Municipal boys' school, is now separately conducted. Several changes have been lately made by the Municipality in the management, and the school is at present far from successful. Two pupils only passed fully at the last inspection.

No report has been received of the *Municipal girls' school at Yandoon.*

248. *St. Peter's school at Bassein*, under the Roman Catholic Mission, has done fairly in both its departments, a total of seven pupils being fully passed. The total attendance is, however, very small, consisting of 19 Karens and 14 others.

249. *St. Helena's school, at Thayetmyo*, under the Ladies Association, has retrograded; has no results to show; and its condition when I visited it in September last was very unpromising.

The Association seems unable to maintain an efficient teaching staff, and unless this is done, it will be impossible to keep the school on the grant-in-aid register.

Female Education in the Tenasserim Division.

250. The principal fluctuation in the school attendance of girls is found in this division, where the attendance at Municipal and mission schools has slightly decreased, while a large increase is shown in the attendance at indigenous schools, although the number of such schools is smaller than last year.

The fluctuations are not sufficiently explained in the inspection reports, and fuller information on the subject of female education will be required in the next annual reports.

251. For the present it is shown that each district of the division (excluding Salween) is fairly supplied with mixed schools for boys and girls, which only need development, and that in the towns these schools are largely attended by girls. The standard of teaching in all these schools is not beyond that of primary schools.

The town of Moulmein contains also good provision in aided schools for the education of girls of all classes, both primary and secondary.

252. Similar provision for Karen girls is made by the large mission schools of Toungoo, Tavoy, and Shwegyin.

Here as elsewhere, however, there is abundant room for activity in the encouragement of female education, especially in rural townships, and there is reason to anticipate that the measures now in force will lead gradually to the extension at which they aim.

253. Among girls' schools in the division the following deserve separate notice:—

The *Moulmein convent* has made good progress in both departments.

Four candidates out of eight passed the Middle School examination, and 14 full passes were gained in the primary school.

Three candidates were presented for the University Entrance examination, but were not successful.

The Inspector reports that the study of Burmese is more encouraged than heretofore, and he adds that the institution is well managed and deservedly popular. Ninety-eight girls attend the school, of whom 19 are under secondary instruction.

254. The *Morton Lane school* for Burmese girls has done exceedingly well in the primary department, which contains seven-eighths of the attendance.

The small middle department of the students was unsuccessful at the Middle School examination, but the 23 candidates presented from the primary school all passed fully, 12 by the Upper Primary and 11 by the Lower Primary standard. The inspection report is very favourable.

255. The *Diocesan orphanage* at Moulmein has also done a good year's work and great credit is given to Miss Gordon, the Superintendent, and her assistants for the thoroughness of the teaching.

Two candidates passed the Middle School examination and seven the primary examination, one gaining a scholarship. This institution will shortly be amalgamated with the town school and provided (with the help of a Government grant) with a new and suitable building, which is much required.

256. The mixed schools at *Amherst*, *Chaungzôn*, and *Thatôn* have been noticed elsewhere. The Toungoo convent, though carefully managed, still produces very small results as tested by the provincial standards, and it is questionable whether it would not be more suitably aided under the rules for indigenous and other Vernacular schools than under the grant-in-aid rules.

SECTION VII.

Education of Special Classes.

257. (*a*) *Europeans and Eurasians.*—Liberal provision continues to be made by Government for the education of children of European descent outside of, and in addition to, the aid extended to other classes of the population.

Under the grant-in-aid rules double rates are paid for all European pupils, while cases of poverty or destitution among European families are met by the system of free stipends annually allotted by local boards in each division.

These stipends facilitate the education, in both day and boarding schools, of a large number of poor European children; the number of applicants rarely exceeding the number of stipends available.

258. One hundred and fifty-six European children now enjoy stipends under this system, and the report of the progress made by the holders are on the whole satisfactory.

The apprentice stipends awarded annually by the same boards afford opportunities for useful employment to European youths after leaving school. Fifteen

apprenticeships have been now taken up, and the reports of the work and conduct of the apprentices has been good, with the exception of two apprentices, who forfeited their stipends for misconduct.

Full advantage is, however, not yet taken of this system, the number of vacancies exceeding the number of candidates.

259. The total attendance of European children at schools in the province is returned as 1,438 compared with 1,432 last year. And the special grants paid on their account under the grant-in-aid rules amounted to Rs. 12,514. A large number of these pupils attend schools open to all-comers. Schools exclusively for Europeans number nine, an important addition to the number having been made by the establishment of the American Mission school under Mr. Denchfield at Rangoon.

260. On the whole there seems reason to believe that ample provision exists for the education of children of European descent, that full advantage is generally taken of the facilities offered, and that the liberality of the Government in the matter is repaid by the results.

261. (*b*) *Mahomedans.*—The subject of the educational requirements of Mahomedans in this province was referred early in the year to the consideration of a special committee of Mahomedan gentlemen.

The Committee held its sittings in Rangoon in September last under my presidency and submitted a report to the local Government.

262. Prior to the assembling of the Committee, the grant-in-aid rules, the rules for aiding indigenous schools, and other papers setting forth the provincial system of education were translated into Hindustani and copies circulated to members of the Committee, which subsequently held several sittings, at which the whole subject was fully discussed.

In the report ultimately submitted to Government it was recommended that as a first step to the special encouragement of education among Mahomedans a Mahomedan Deputy Inspector of schools should be appointed, and that subsequently a normal school for the training of Mahomedan teachers should be established.

263. In the final orders on the subject it was laid down that in the case of towns where the greater part of the Mahomedan population is concentrated the charge of Mahomedan education must rest with the several Municipal Committees, and that, excepting in Arakan, there seemed to be no need for exceptional measures for Mahomedan education.

As regards Arakan, the Chief Commissioner expressed his willingness to appoint a Mahomedan Inspecting Officer if the Municipal and District Committees would aid in the work, but no action has yet been taken in the matter.

The Chief Commissioner was also willing to consider any necessary modification in the indigenous school rules, but beyond the offer of grants for Bengali and Hindustani no change is proposed, and all that is needed is that Mahomedan indigenous schools shall be placed in charge of a Mahomedan Inspecting Officer.

264. *Existing Mahomedan Schools.*—The inspection reports of the past year contain no detailed information regarding existing Mahomedan schools; but the Junior Inspector records his opinion, in which I concur, that much might be done to encourage and influence the small Mahomedan schools already scattered through certain districts, especially in Arakan and in the chief towns of other parts of the province; that there is no reason why such schools should not yield to the treatment which had been so successful with Burmese schools; but that little progress is possible until a special Mahomedan Deputy Inspector of Schools is appointed to supervise the work. Our Burmese Deputy Inspectors can never properly perform this special duty; their visits to Mahomedan schools cannot bear the fruit to be looked for from inspection by an educated Mahomedan, nor can the Department really learn from them the conditions or wants of Mahomedan schools.

265. (*c*) *Native Chiefs and other Special Classes.*—It may be proper to mention here the efforts which are being made by the American Mission in the districts of Henzada and Sandoway for the education of the Chins, a scattered tribe in a very low stage of civilization and holding aloof from other sections of the population.

The total Chin population is given in the last census as 55,015, of whom 8,697 are in the Henzada and Sandoway districts.

Mrs. Thomas, of the American Mission, and her son have organized an educational mission among this population in these districts, and have received special grants from the local Government, amounting in all to Rs. 800, for the prosecution of the work.

266. No report has yet been received of the work in Sandoway, but in the Henzada district seven elementary schools for Chins have been opened and a class of Chin pupils has been attached to the private Karen boarding school at Henzada. Mrs. Thomas writes hopefully of the beginning made.

The schools in Henzada are placed under the inspection of the Karen Deputy Inspector of Schools.

SECTION VIII.

Private Schools.

267. A total of 470 schools are returned as private with an attendance of 5,495 pupils. These are almost exclusively indigenous schools not yet brought under inspection, a considerable number being elementary Mahomedan schools.

Excepting the Baptist college at Rangoon (of which the Principal has expressed his intention of applying for registration under the grant-in-aid rules) and one or two mission schools, such as an infant school under the Roman Catholic mission at Moulmein and Mrs. Thomas's Karen school at Henzada, all non-indigenous schools work in harmony with the departmental system and rank as public schools.

SECTION IX.

Preparation and Distribution of Text-books and other Educational Literature.

Text-book Committee.

268. The duty of *preparing text-books* for the use of schools has remained in the hands of the Departmental Text-book Committee working under the rules which were brought into operation last year.

The editorial staff at the disposal of the Committee has been very fully occupied during the year, and in view of the increasing work laid upon the establishment, the Committee in the course of the year recommended a strengthening of the staff.

The Chief Commissioner was unable, for financial reasons, to accept the recommendation, and the work of the Committee has not been so complete as it would otherwise have been.

269. Near the close of the year the very important work entrusted to the Committee received a further serious check in the transfer of the Editor, Mr. A. B. Savage, to another appointment. The office of Editor is at present vacant, and efforts are being made to obtain the co-operation of Municipal Committees in placing the Editor's establishment on a strong footing.

It is much to be regretted that the preparation of text-books should have received any check, and it is earnestly hoped that means will be shortly found for prosecuting the work with increased vigour.

270. The following is a summary of the work done by the Committee during the year.

At the beginning of the year the Committee had under consideration the following books and manuscripts :—

Burmese Readers.
Spelling of Pali Words.
Reduction of Alloy into pure Gold.

In addition to the above, the following were also submitted for approval :—

Outline of the History of India.
Picturesque History of England.
Maung Tha Dun's Land Surveying.

Translation of the first few pages of Edith Thompson's History of England.
Specimen copies of Maps of India in English and Mahrathi, atlases and penny maps and projection.
Nurulani.
Dhammaniti by J. Gray.
Catechism Sanitary Primer, by S. Dhar.
Primer Catechism of Sanitation, by L. A. Stapley.
Simeon's History of England in Burmese.
Manuscript Translation into Burmese of Collier's History of England.
Manuscript History of England, notes in English.
Manuscript Arithmetic in the Karen language.
Specimen copies of Vegetable Life and its lowest forms.
Specimen copies of an Introduction to study of Shakespeare and Milton.
Manuscript Translation into Burmese of Collier's History of England.
Manikundala Vatthu (မဏိကုဏ္ဍလဝတ္ထု).
Paramidawgan-pyo (ပါရမိတော်ခန်းဖျော်).
Elements of Geometry, by W. Mack.
Upasakavinicchaya (ဥပသကာဝိနိစ္ဆယ).
Rajawwada-kyan (ရာဇောဝါဒကျမ်း).
U Pônnya-mittasa (ဦးဗညမေတ္တာစာ).
Arabic-English Dictionary.
Dictionary of Urdu, classical Hindi, and English.

271. The Committee has disposed of all the books and manuscripts shown in the two preceding statements, excepting two Burmese Histories of England in manuscript and two printed Vernacular works.

Under the orders of the Committee, the following work has also been published during the year:—

Translation into Burmese of the first five chapters of Dr. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian people (3,000 copies).

The following works were admitted on the list of authorized text-books:—

Outlines of the History of India, by Mr. Simeon.
Elements of Geometry, by Mr. Mack.

The copyright of the following publication was registered:—

Translation into Burmese of Dr. Hunter's Brief History of the Indian people.

The Committee has also purchased 2,000 copies of Mr. Mack's Elements of Geometry; and a Burmese map of the world in hemispheres was under preparation during the year under review and has just been completed.

272. It has been a satisfaction to the Committee to receive intimation of approval of the work done by the editorial staff from learned monks resident in Rangoon, but until a complete and strong editorial staff is entertained, the progress of the work cannot keep pace with the wants of the province.

273. The late Editor, Mr. A. B. Savage, has continued to give full satisfaction to the Committee, and it is much to be hoped that his services will again be available for work for which he is exceptionally qualified.

Government Book Depôt, Rangoon.

274. The arrangements for the *distribution of text-books* and educational literature have undergone an important change in the past year.

The transfer from the Government Book Depôt to private agency of a large part of the business of distributing school books, which was contemplated when the last report was written was carried into effect in September last.

Under a formal arrangement with the local Government the American Baptist Mission Press at Rangoon has purchased from the Book Depôt all saleable stock of English text-books and miscellaneous school materials, leaving to the depôt the duty of distributing Vernacular school books as well as legislative Acts and other works entrusted to the depôt by the Secretariat.

Under this arrangement the agents to the Book Depôt have been authorized to act also as agents to the Mission Press.

The agreement under which this change has been effected is published in the appendix.

275. Of the working of the new arrangements the reports received both from the Curator of the Book Depôt and the Mission Press go to show that under the new system, while the sale of Vernacular books through the agency of the Book Depôt has increased, the remaining wants of schools have been satisfactorily supplied by the agency of the Mission Press.

It will be my duty shortly to report on the advisability of completing the transfer of the business of the Book Depôt to private agency.

276. The Superintendent of the Mission Press reports that, so far as the Press is concerned, the arrangement is satisfactory, and that he will be glad to consider proposals for the transfer of the Vernacular work also; that the agents of the Book Depôt have, with very few exceptions, accepted agencies from the Press, and that, as a general rule, in accuracy of accounts and promptness of remittance they are probably equal to the same number of men to be met with in mercantile life.

277. No complaints have been received either in this office or by the Press of the altered arrangements here recorded, and there seems to be reason to think that the complete transfer of this business to private hands will have advantages over the present system of divided labour. The Book Depôt will in that case be closed, but some agency will still have to be maintained for the charge and distribution of the extensive stock of law books and miscellaneous publications issued from the Secretariat.

278. The following is a summary of the report of the Curator of the Book Depôt:—

Value of stock.

The total value of stock at the Central Depôt and its agencies at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,61,722-4-4; and the value of books, &c., added to stock, Rs. 34,533-5-5; total, Rs. 1,96,255-9-9.

The total sales and value of stock issued amounted to Rs. 52,722-2-5. Deducting this amount from the total stock on hand, Rs. 1,43,533-7-4 represents the total balance in hand at the central depôt and agencies at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

279. The subjoined statement gives particulars of the total expenditure incurred during the year:—

Particulars.	1883-84.	1884 85	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishment at Rangoon	3,699	3,473	...	226
Transmission and other contingent charges ...	1,166	1,065	..	101
Purchase and publication of school books	43,710	15,713	...	27,997
Publication of Acts and law books	16,304	10,567	.	5,737
Commission paid to agents	1,789	1,756	...	33
Discount allowed on purchases of books	734	824	90	...
Municipal taxes	..	560	560	...
Total ...	67,402	33,958	...	33,444

With the curtailment of the business of the depôt the expenditure has decreased. The most prominent item of course is the purchase and publication of books, under which head there has been a saving of nearly Rs. 30,000. The only item of expenditure which shows an increase is the amount of discount allowed to purchasers of books.

Sales.

280. The total sales of educational books at the depôt and agencies during the year amounted to Rs. 20,782, being a decrease of Rs. 4,649 over the previous year. The decrease is very small, considering that in previous years the sale of English text-books (now excluded from the depôt) constituted nearly one-half of the sales.

The record of sales shows at the same time that the proceeds of the sale of Vernacular educational books by the depôt and agencies has increased in the

year under report to Rs. 1,384-2-0, a satisfactory sign, and the Curator reports that the Vernacular publications of the Text-book Committee are much appreciated by the Native public, and that preference is given to all the publications of the Committee whenever similar works issued by private dealers are available, although the latter are in many cases lower in price.

281. In illustration of the demand for Vernacular publications, the following summary of sales during the year is interesting:—

Name of work.	Number of copies sold.
Burmese First Reader	8,051
Grammatical Primer	5,103
Sanitary Primer	3,506
Chauksaungdwe	2,815
Thudhammasari	2,406
Stilson's Arithmetic	2,150
First Lessons in Pali	1,538
Thinbôngyi	1,489
Zanaka Vatthu	1,398
Agricultural Primer	1,327
Hitopadesa	620
Waythandaya	348
Nemi Zat	289
Temi Zat	280

Agencies.

282. Forty-five agencies were maintained during the year, being the same number as last year. Of these 20 show increased sales during the year and 25 show a decrease. Of the latter 16 are agencies at Government and Municipal schools, where the demand for English text-books is large, and whose chief supplies are now obtained from the Mission Press.

The decrease at the agency of the Hanthawaddy district is due to the opening of a separate agency in the town of Rangoon.

The decrease shown at the agency of the Head Master of the Bassein Municipal school is reported to be due, not to smaller sales, but to the failure of the agent to furnish his accounts for the year, notwithstanding reminders both from the depôt and from this office.

The agency of Maung Tha Dun U, Karen Deputy Inspector, shows the largest increase of sales. The total absence of sales at the agency of the Deputy Inspector of the Pegu district is unexplained.

283. The usual statements, showing details of the operations of the book depôt and agencies during the year, are here subjoined.

STATEMENT A.

No.	Agents.	Localities.	Value of stock in hand on 1st April 1884.			Balance value of stock in hand on 31st March 1885.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Central Book Depôt	Rangoon	1,37,161	15	11	1,18,478	9	5
1	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Rangoon Town ..	538	0	0	271	5	0
2	Ditto ditto	Bassein	347	15	0	385	5	0
3	Ditto ditto	Moulmein	107	1	3	460	1	9
4	Ditto ditto	Akyab	813	3	9	823	15	3
5	Ditto ditto	Prome	531	4	0	349	3	0
6	Ditto ditto	Thayetmyo	268	5	9	238	1	0
7	Ditto ditto	Henzada	247	1	0	183	5	0
8	Ditto ditto	Thôngwa	66	15	6	304	12	0
9	Ditto ditto	Tharrawaddy ..	306	7	6	364	1	0
10	Ditto ditto	Shwegyin	226	11	6	592	6	0
11	Ditto ditto	Pegu	82	6	0	437	14	6
12	Ditto ditto	Hanthawaddy ..	357	7	0	220	10	0
13	Ditto ditto	Tavoy and Mergui ..	407	7	6	458	8	6
14	Ditto ditto	Kyaukpyu	407	1	6	354	11	0
15	Deputy Inspector of Karen Schools	Irrawaddy division ..	99	4	6	24	3	0
16	Ditto ditto	Pegu do. ..	648	6	6	1,099	5	6
17	Ditto ditto	Toungoo	352	10	0	153	13	0
18	Head Master, Government School	Moulmein	4,015	5	0	4,044	10	9
19	Ditto ditto	Bassein	1,773	14	3	2,433	5	3
		Carried over ..	1,48,858	15	5	1,31,678	1	11

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

No.	Agents.	Localities.	Value of stock in hand on 1st April 1884.	Balance value of stock in hand on 31st March 1885.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
		Brought forward ..	1,48,858 15 5	1,31,678 1 11
20	Head Master, Government School	Prome	406 13 9	262 7 9
21	Ditto ditto	Tavoy	728 11 5	671 10 11
22	Ditto ditto	Mergui	479 12 3	....
23	Ditto ditto	Shwegyin	769 0 9	753 14 3
24	Ditto ditto	Toungoo	1,149 7 9	860 6 6
25	Ditto ditto	Kyaukpyu	592 13 6	515 11 3
26	Ditto ditto	Sandoway	812 2 9	551 12 9
27	Ditto ditto	Pegu	470 6 3	367 2 3
28	Ditto ditto	Yandoon	587 8 9	617 6 9
29	Ditto ditto	Pantanaw	315 10 0	327 14 0
30	Ditto ditto	Ngathainggyaung ..	342 2 0	906 8 9
31	Ditto ditto	Henzada	979 10 0	216 14 0
32	Ditto ditto	Danubyu	247 12 0	206 14 6
33	Ditto ditto	Gyobingauk.. ..	241 12 0	116 9 0
34	Ditto ditto	Myanaung	163 15 6	136 7 9
35	Ditto ditto	Paungdè	719 1 3	719 8 3
36	Ditto ditto	Yataung	243 13 0	719 1 0
37	Ditto ditto	Thatôn	269 3 0	180 0 0
38	Ditto ditto	Chaungzôn	114 11 9	137 2 9
39	Ditto ditto	Myohaung	293 12 3	582 0 3
40	Ditto ditto	Shwedaung	469 3 9	404 13 6
41	Ditto ditto	Padaung	95 7 0	151 8 6
42	Ditto ditto	Thônzè	259 1 6	556 2 6
43	Ditto ditto	Amherst	329 8 0	529 9 6
44	Ditto ditto	Papun	334 8 0	291 13 0
45	Ditto ditto	Akyab	657 0 0	606 15 0
		Total ..	1,60,832 0 4	1,43,068 8 7
		Stock in transit ..	890 4 0	464 14 9
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,61,722 4 4	1,43,533 7 4

STATEMENT B.

No.	Agents.	Localities.	Sales. 1883-84.	Sales. 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Central Book Depôt	Rangoon ..	12,957 10 3	9,630 4 9	...	3,327 5 6
1	Deputy Inspector of Karen Schools ...	Pegu division ...	436 13 6	1,218 14 0	782 0 6	...
2	Head Master, Government School ...	Moulmein ...	1,719 4 0	1,013 1 9	...	706 2 3
3	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Do. ...	226 6 0	716 7 6	490 1 6	...
4	Deputy Inspector of Karen Schools ..	Toungoo ...	360 6 0	652 14 0	292 8 0	...
5	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Hanthawaddy ...	764 12 0	602 13 0	...	161 15 0
6	Ditto ditto	Prome ...	294 13 6	594 11 0	299 13 6	...
7	Ditto ditto	Tavoy and Mergui ...	334 0 6	533 0 0	198 15 6	..
8	Ditto ditto	Henzada ...	400 9 0	518 8 0	117 15 0	...
9	Head Master, Government School ...	Paungdè ...	450 10 6	470 1 6	19 7 0	..
10	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Rangoon Town ...	...	441 11 6	441 11 6	...
11	Ditto ditto	Bassein ..	583 9 3	435 9 0	...	148 0 3
12	Ditto ditto	Shwegyin ...	221 9 3	422 10 6	201 1 3	...
13	Head Master, Government School ...	Do. ...	636 14 6	406 6 6	...	230 8 0
14	Ditto, ditto	Tavoy ...	605 9 9	327 3 6	...	278 6 3
15	Ditto, ditto	Thônzè ...	228 4 0	325 4 0	97 0 0	...
16	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Tharrawaddy ...	235 2 9	317 6 6	82 3 9	...
17	Head Master, Government School ...	Bassein .	1,657 3 0	305 12 0	...	1,351 7 0
18	Ditto, ditto	Henzada ...	673 11 6	303 13 0	..	369 14 6
19	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Thayetmyo ...	204 2 6	289 6 3	85 3 9	...
20	Head Master, Government School ..	Toungoo ...	401 7 6	289 1 3	...	112 6 3
21	Ditto, ditto	Pantanaw ...	319 6 9	276 13 0	...	42 9 9
22	Ditto, ditto	Sandoway	577 4 8	260 6 0	...	316 14 8
23	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Thôngwa ...	193 11 0	210 5 6	16 10 6	..
24	Head Master, Government School ...	Shwedaung ...	319 3 3	192 10 3	...	126 9 0
25	Ditto ditto	Yandoon ...	191 11 6	189 8 0	...	2 3 6
26	Ditto ditto	Pegu ...	240 9 0	179 12 0	...	60 13 0
27	Ditto ditto	Prome ...	446 4 6	176 14 0	...	269 6 6
28	Ditto ditto	Thatôn ...	131 9 0	163 3 0	31 10 0	...
29	Ditto ditto	Kyaukpyu ...	194 6 6	155 4 3	...	39 2 3
30	Ditto ditto	Amherst ...	119 10 0	154 1 6	34 7 6	...
31	Ditto ditto	Danubyu ...	251 7 6	152 15 6	..	98 8 0
32	Ditto ditto	Myanaung ...	105 2 3	129 7 9	24 5 6	...
33	Ditto ditto	Gyobingauk ...	64 11 0	125 3 0	60 8 0	...
34	Ditto ditto	Ywataung ...	68 0 0	72 13 0	4 13 0	...
35	Ditto ditto	Ngathainggyaung ...	211 5 0	72 12 0	...	138 9 0
36	Ditto ditto	Myohaung ...	87 0 2	70 2 0	...	16 14 2
37	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Irrawaddy ...	307 2 0	53 10 0	...	253 8 0
38	Ditto ditto	Kyaukpyu ...	67 3 0	52 6 6	...	14 12 6
39	The local Agent	Akyab ...	151 5 6	50 1 0	...	101 4 6
40	Head Master Government School ...	Chaungzôn ...	78 10 6	43 13 0	...	34 13 6
41	Ditto, ditto	Papun ...	22 6 0	42 11 0	20 5 0	...
42	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Akyab ..	161 1 0	38 1 0	...	123 0 0
43	Head Master, Government School ...	Padaung ...	12 15 0	28 14 6	15 15 6	...
44	Ditto, ditto	Mergui ...	244 13 3	22 12 6	...	222 0 9
45	Deputy Inspector of Schools	Pegu ..	13 13 6	...	...	13 13 6
		Total ...	27,973 11 1	22,729 7 9	3,316 12 3	8,560 15 7

STATEMENT C.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1884-85	By value of stock in hand at central depôt and agencies.	1,60,832	0	4			
	,, value of stock in transit	890	4	0			
					1,61,722	4	4
	,, selling value of stock received from England.	194	1	2			
	,, selling value of stock received through India Office.	6,681	15	0			
	,, selling value of stock purchased locally ...	11,572	2	0			
	,, selling value of stock received from British Burma Secretariat.	15,586	4	6			
	,, selling value of stock received from the Central Jail Press.	375	0	0			
					34,409	6	8
	,, value of surplus stock added to book depôt account.	.....			123	14	9
	Total ...	.....			1,96,255	9	9

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1884-85	By value of stock sold	22,729	7	9			
	,, value of stock transferred to American Baptist Mission Press.	24,801	9	11			
	,, value of stock distributed gratis ...	344	6	0			
	,, value of stock supplied for use in Government schools.	942	9	0			
	,, value of stock supplied for school prizes ...	51	14	0			
	,, value of stock supplied on "Service" ...	1,606	9	0			
	,, value of stock supplied to jail and other schools.	1,148	10	3			
	,, value of stock awarded as results-grants ...	800	12	6			
					52,425	14	5
	,, written off to profit and loss	.....			296	4	0
	,, value of stock in transit	464	14	9			
	,, value of stock of central depôt and agencies	1,43,068	8	7			
					1,43,533	7	4
	Total ...	.....			1,96,255	9	9

Young Men's Institute, Rangoon.

284. The nature and objects of this institution were fully set forth in the last report, when it was noticed that the Institute had fallen off in popularity and usefulness, the subscriptions declining, and the attendance at lectures diminishing, but that efforts were being made for its revival.

The report of the President of the Institute for the past year shows that these efforts have been fairly successful. Considerable additions have been made to the library, the public lectures have been better attended, and the number of subscribers has risen from 65 to 94.

The financial position of the Institute is not yet quite satisfactory, but the Government has felt justified in continuing the annual grant-in-aid for the current year.

RANGOON:
The 7th August 1885.

P. HORDERN,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

(Referred to in paragraph 96, page 23, of this Report.)

KAREN TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Notification No. 46, dated the 28th August 1884.—With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the rules under which teachers' certificates are awarded to Karen students have been revised, and henceforth such certificates will be awarded under the following rules, which will remain in force until the 31st March 1887 :—

Revised Rules.

1. Any Vernacular school for Karens under Government inspection will be eligible for monthly grants from Government towards the salary of the teachers employed in the school.

2. Any school so aided must remain in session for not less than six months in the year. A school in session for nine months receives a grant for the whole year.

3. Each monthly payment is conditional on the school having been in session and the certificated teacher having been employed in teaching in the school during the period for which the grant is claimed, except when the school may have been closed for the usual holidays and vacations.

4. Schools receiving aid under the Karen Teacher's Certificate system will be eligible for examination and results-grants as in the case of Burmese schools

5. Payment in the case of each teacher can only be made on a single certificate, and where a teacher has obtained more than one certificate he will be entitled to receive the grant which is payable only on the highest standard of certificate in his possession.

6. The grants payable are as follows :—

	Rs.	
For a teacher who has obtained a 4th standard certificate	.. 4	monthly.
For a teacher who has obtained a 3rd standard certificate	. 6	
For a teacher who has obtained a 2nd standard certificate	.. 8	
For a teacher who has obtained a 1st standard certificate	.. 10	

7. Candidates for teachers' certificates will be examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools on application.

8. The standard of qualification for each class of certificates will be as follows (the Lower Primary, Upper Primary, and Middle School standards referred to, being those specified in this office Notification No. 63, dated the 12th September 1883) :—

For 4th Standard Certificate.—The Lower Primary School standard and also a practical test in the management of a class.

For 3rd Standard Certificate.—The Upper Primary School standard, excluding optional subjects, and supplemented by a practical test in the management of a class.

For 2nd Standard Certificate.—The Upper Primary School standard *complete* and also a practical test in the management of a class.

For 1st Standard Certificate.—The Middle School standard in the subjects of Burmese, arithmetic, and geography only; and also a practical test in the management of a class.

APPENDIX B.

Referred to in paragraph 220, page 41 of this Report.

Survey Class Scheme, 1885, and Rules for the appointment of Thugyis and District Surveyors.

SURVEY CLASS SCHEME, 1885.

SURVEY classes will be maintained at such places, and under the control of such officers, as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time to direct.*

2. Pupils will ordinarily attend the school nearest to the place in which they reside, but, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, they may attend any school in the province.

3. No pupil will be admitted to any survey class unless he has passed the Middle School examination or the following admission test :—

The Burmese language.—To read at sight, with fluency and intelligence, a passage of ordinary difficulty from a vernacular book or newspaper. To write the same from dictation;

English.—A satisfactory knowledge of English letters and figures;

Arithmetic.—Simple and compound rules; vulgar and decimal fractions; simple proportion.

4. The following persons are empowered to test and pass candidates for admission to a survey class :—

(i) Deputy Commissioners;

* For the present survey classes will be maintained at Akyab and Moulmein under the control of the Principal of the High School, and at the head-quarters of each of the districts of Bassein, Hanthwaddy, Pegu and Tharrawaddy under the control of the Superintendent of Supplementary Survey and Registration.

(ii) Superintendents of Supplementary Survey and Registration ;
(iii) Principals and Head Masters of high and middle schools.

Certificates of having passed the admission test shall be in the form (A) annexed to these rules.

5. Every candidate for admission to a survey class must produce (1) a certificate of good character from a gazetted officer or from the master of a school, and (2) a certificate that he has passed the admission test prescribed in Rule 3, or the Middle School examination.

6. Every student of a survey class must pay a monthly fee of Re. 1. But Deputy Commissioners may exempt sons of thugyis or cadets of thugyi families from the payment of any fee.

7. The course of study in all survey classes* shall be theoretical and practical, and shall embrace the following subjects :—

(*a*) Geometrical and map drawing.
(*b*) Lettering in Burmese and English.
(*c*) Figuring in Burmese and English.
(*d*) The use of scales.
(*e*) The mensuration of surfaces.
(*f*) Calculation of areas by acre squares and by simple triangulation.
(*g*) The use of the chain.
(*h*) The use of the optical square.
(*i*) The use of the plane table.
(*j*) The use of the prismatic compass.

The text-books to be used shall from time to time be prescribed by the Educational Syndicate.

Students in survey classes under Superintendents of Supplementary Survey and Registration will have an opportunity of learning the actual work of a thugyi in all branches.

8. In each survey class three hours a day will be devoted to theoretical work and at least three hours a day, whenever the season permits, to field work.

9. The survey class terms, vacations, and holidays shall be the same as those fixed for Government schools.

10. Pupils who do not conform to the rules of the class or to hours of work, good conduct, and regularity of attendance, and pupils who persistently neglect their studies, will not be allowed to remain in any survey class.

11. Eighty scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for one year at any survey class, will be established, of which 40 will be available for allotment each half-year. They are only payable whilst the scholar is under training.

These scholarships will be allotted to the several divisions as follows :—

Arakan division	6
Pegu division	14
Irrawaddy division	12
Tenasserim division	8

The distribution of scholarships among the districts of his division will be at the Commissioner's discretion. The Commissioner will, from time to time, communicate to the Director of Public Instruction the arrangements made for the distribution of scholarships.

12. The scholarships† provided in Rule 11 will be awarded by Deputy Commissioners to persons eligible for admission to a survey class under Rule 5, who will be guided in their selection by a consideration of (1) the hereditary claims of the candidate to a thugyiship, and (2) his pecuniary circumstances.

The name of each scholar will be communicated by Deputy Commissioners to the Director of Public Instruction and to the officer in charge of the survey class in which the scholarship is to be held.

13. Any scholar removed from a class under Rule 10 will at once forfeit his scholarship.

---

* The establishment sanctioned for survey classes is—

(*a*) a teacher on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 80 by annual increments of of Rs. 10 : survey teachers will, moreover, receive a bonus of Rs. 10 for each pupil passed ;

(*b*) two chainmen for six months on a salary of Rs. 12 each.

Rs. 50 per annum will be allowed for contingencies.

No survey teacher shall be appointed who does not hold a survey certificate.

The establishment will be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, who will report the names of the nominees to the Director of Public Instruction.

The bills of the establishment are paid on the countersignature of the Deputy Commissioner, and are debited to the Provincial grant for education.

† The sanction of the Chief Commissioner is not necessary to the award of scholarships mentioned in Rule 11 so long as the sanctioned number of scholarships is not exceeded, for they may be awarded on the nomination of Deputy Commissioners.

For the payment of an allowance of Rs. 10 a month to persons nominated to succeed their relatives as thugyis the sanction of the Chief Commissioner is necessary. This allowance is intended to provide for the case of persons who would be unable to support themselves while undergoing a course of training. The grant of it should not be recommended as a matter of course, but only when real cause is shown. Ordinarily a recommendation should not be made in favour of nominated successors to thugyis in receipt of large incomes from their commission. The persons for whom this allowance is sanctioned are not scholars, and the payment of the allowances does not affect the number of scholarships available.

APPENDIX A

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION FOR ADMISSION TO A SURVEY CLASS.

(Issued under Sections 3, 4, and 5 of the Survey Class Scheme, 1885.)

No.

Dated 188

CERTIFIED that has been examined by myself (or in my presence) according to the test prescribed in section 3 of the Revised Survey Class Scheme and found qualified for admission to a survey class. The character of the candidate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as stated below —

Name of candidate.	Name of father or guardian.	Residence of candidate.	Age.	Nationality.	Conduct and character as known to officer giving certificate.

(*Signature*)
(*Official designation*)

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THUGYIS AND DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

THUGYIS, lettauk-thugyis, and district surveyors shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.

All appointments to thugyiships shall be made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of the division.

2. No person shall be appointed to be a lettauk-thugyi or a district surveyor, and, save as provided by Rule 4, no person shall be appointed to be a thugyi, unless he—

(i) holds a survey office certificate in the form given in Appendix (1); or

(ii) has passed the examination in surveying prescribed in Land Revenue and Agricultural Department letter, No. 2067-101G., dated the 8th September 1883;* or

(iii) has passed the examination in surveying prescribed for candidates for thugyiships.

[*Note.*—Candidates for thugyiships in the Rangoon Town district are only required to pass in arithmetic by the standard laid down in paragraph 3, Survey Class Scheme, 1885, and in revenue law, paragraph 9 of these rules.]

3. Save as provided by Rule 4, no person shall be appointed to be a thugyi unless he has, in addition to the examinations mentioned in Rule 2, passed the examination in revenue law prescribed for candidates for thugyiships.

4. For reasons recorded, a Deputy Commissioner may appoint any person not possessing the qualifications described in Rules 2 and 5 to be a thugyi or lettauk-thugyi. Any person so appointed must qualify in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic under these rules within two years from the date of his appointment. If he should fail to qualify during this period, he shall vacate his appointment, unless the Commissioner of the division extends the period of probation for special reasons.

5. Among candidates otherwise eligible under the preceding rules, preference in appointing thugyis and lettauk-thugyis shall be given to men who possess hereditary claims to appointment, and after these to residents of good standing in the circle. In appointing lettauk-thugyis any nomination of a competent candidate by the circle thugyi should, as far as possible, be accepted.

6. Thugyis appointed before the 17th July 1879 will not be required to pass any examination, but they may qualify under these rules if they wish to do so.

7. Persons appointed before the publication of these rules will be subject to the conditions in force at the time of their appointment.

8. An examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic shall be held in June and October in each year under the direction of the Educational Syndicate.

9. The examination in surveying will extend to all subjects mentioned in Rule 7 of the Survey Class Scheme, 1885.† It will be both oral and written. The oral part, to which special weight will be attached, will include a thorough testing in field work.

* The subjects of examination prescribed in letter No 2067 101G, dated the 8th September 1883, were the same as those prescribed under the present scheme, except that there was no examination in the use of the prismatic compass, but the examination was held by a committee of which the Deputy Commissioner of the district was President and not by the Educational Syndicate.

† The subjects are as follows —

(a).—Geometrical and map drawing.
(b).—Lettering in Burmese and English
(c).—Figuring in Burmese and English.
(d).—The use of scales
(e).—The mensuration of surfaces.
(f).—Calculation of areas by acre squares and by simple triangulation.
(g).—The use of the chain
(h).—The use of the optical square.
(i).—The use of the plane table.
(j).—The use of the prismatic compass.

The examination in revenue law will be confined to the subjects with which a thugyi must be acquainted in order to ensure the due performance of his duties. It will be entirely a written examination.

The examination in arthmetic will include only the subjects prescribed in these rules. It will be entirely a written examination.

10. The examinations* will be held at every place where a survey class is maintained and, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, at the headquarters of any district in which there is not a survey class. Students of any survey class, pupils of any Government, municipal, or private school, and private students specially recommended by a Deputy Commissioner, may appear for examination, and each shall produce a certificate in the form given in Appendix II that he is likely to pass.

11. Examiners will be appointed by the Educational Syndicate. Papers for the written examination will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of each district in which an examination is to be held. The Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for the local arrangements for the examination. For the oral examination in surveying an examiner will be appointed for each local centre by the Educational Syndicate.

12. Candidates may present themselves for examination in all or any of the branches of the examination. Every candidate who passes in all branches of the examination will receive a certificate signed by the Registrar of the Syndicate in the form (A), Appendix III attached to these rules. Every candidate who passes in one or more branches of the examination but not in all will receive a certificate to that effect from the Registrar in the form (B), Appendix IV attached to these rules. A candidate who has passed in any branch of the examination will not be required to pass again in that subject.

13. The Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exempt certain districts, or portions of districts, from the operation of these rules.

APPENDIX I.

(RULE 2 (i) OF THE RULES FOR APPOINTMENT OF THUGYIS AND DISTRICT SURVEYORS.)

Survey Office Certificate No.

Dated *188* .

CERTIFIED that
the holder of school pass certificate No. , dated the 188 , has been as a probationer in from the to the and is proficient in the practical duties of a surveyor.

Superintendent,

Cadastral Survey Party.

APPENDIX II.

CERTIFICATE UNDER RULE 10 OF THE RULES FOR APPOINTMENT OF THUGYIS AND DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

Serial No.	Name of candidate.	Age.	Race.	Religion.	School from which presented.	Conduct and character as known to officer giving certificate.	Name of father or guardian.	Where to be examined.	Language in which answers will be given.	Signature of candidate.

I CERTIFY that there is, in my opinion, a reasonable probability of the abovenamed candidate passing the examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic, to be held in 188 .

Deputy Commissioner, or Director of Public Instruction, or Inspector of Schools, or Deputy Inspector of Schools, or Head Master.

* A fee of Rs 10 will be required from each candidate presenting himself at each examination. A candidate will have to pay the fee each time he presents himself, whether he intends to pass in all or only in some subjects.

APPENDIX III.

(A).—CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THUGYIS AND DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

CERTIFIED that
has passed the examination in surveying, revenue law, and arithmetic* prescribed in the Rules for the appointment of thugyis and district surveyors and is qualified for appointment as a †

Registrar of the Educational Syndicate,

British Burma.

APPENDIX IV.

(B).—PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF THUGYIS AND DISTRICT SURVEYORS.

CERTIFIED that
has passed the examination in
in the Rules for the appointment of thugyis and district surveyors. prescribed

Registrar of the Educational Syndicate,

British Burma.

Note—This certificate is to be used in the case of a candidate who passes in one or more branches of the examination, but not in all A candidate who passes only in surveying may take a certificate in this form or a certificate in form A of qualification as a surveyor or lettauk-thugyi.

APPENDIX C.

(Referred to in paragraph 274, page 50 of this Report).

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPÔT.

Transfer of Agency for Supply of English School Books and Materials from the Government Book Depot to the American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

THE following agreement between the Government and the American Baptist Mission Press, executed by order of the Chief Commissioner, is published for general information:—

AGREEMENT made this 26th day of September 1884, between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the first part and the American Baptist Missionary Union, hereinafter called the said Union, carrying on business at the American Baptist Mission Press in the town of Rangoon of the second part: Whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Burma is desirous that the operations of the existing Government Book Depôt at Rangoon should be mainly confined to the supply of vernacular text-books, and with that view wishes to part with the stock of English school books and school apparatus now in the said depôt, and whereas the said Union is willing to take over the said stock and to undertake the supply of and distribution thereof, and to act as agent for Government in the manner and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth: Now it is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto that the said Union shall and will, for the considerations herein expressed, take over from the said Secretary of State all the books and apparatus set down and described in the schedule hereto annexed and marked with the letter A, paying therefor the sum of Rs. 20,000, payable quarterly in eight equal instalments, the first of such instalments to be paid on the 25th day of September 1884, and also shall and will act as agent for Government for the sale of vernacular school books, law books, and other miscellaneous publications, and the said Secretary of State hereby agrees that he will, during the continuance of this agreement, pay to the said Union a subsidy of Rs. 800 per annum payable quarterly, the first of such payments to be made on the 25th day of September 1884; and the said parties hereto further covenant and agree that they will faithfully perform and carry out the terms of this agreement subject to and in accordance with the following conditions, that is to say,—that the said Union shall and will at all times endeavour to keep in hand a sufficient stock of English school books and apparatus of such a kind as may be advised by Government, and will carry on the supply and distribution thereof hitherto carried on by Government, charging therefor at the said American Baptist Mission Press, as well for books and apparatus now in stock as for such as shall hereafter come into hand, prices bearing the same ratio to current English retail prices as the prices charged at the Government Book Depôt and its agencies have hitherto borne to such rates or such other prices as the Director of Public Instruction for the time being shall by writing expressly authorize, and in consideration of the subsidy aforementioned defraying the cost of packing and transmitting all stock to agents and to aided schools

* This certificate is only to be used in the case of candidates who have fully passed the examination. If the candidate has only passed in surveying and desires to be certified as qualified for appointment as a surveyor or lettauk thugyi, the words "revenue law and arithmetic" should be crossed out and the words "surveyor" or "lettauk-thugyi" should be entered after the words "appointment as a "

† Here enter "thugyi" or "surveyor," or "lattauk-thugyi," as the case may be

when purchased in quantities to the value of Rs. 50 or over; and that the said Union will continue to employ all the present agents of the Government Book Depôt, allowing them a discount of 10 per cent. on all stock or articles by them purchased, and will also allow to the managers of all aided schools a discount of 10 per cent. on each purchase for cash amounting to not less than Rs. 50, and that the said Union will provide all necessary storage space, and will be responsible for the safe custody of all such school books, law books, and other miscellaneous publications, as may be entrusted by Government to the said Union for sale, at the request of the Superintendent for the time being of the said Press, and will pay thereon all necessary charges; and further that the said Union shall and will keep good and proper accounts of its stock of such publications, and will permit a yearly audit of the said stock to be taken by such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by Government, and that the said Secretary of State shall and will allow to the said Union a commission of 25 per cent. on the sale by it of all such vernacular school books and of 15 per cent. on the sale by it of all such law books and other miscellaneous publications as aforesaid, and will allow to the said Union 15 per cent. on the published price of all such law books and other miscellaneous publications as may be supplied from the said Press to Government Officers on indent; and further that he will advise the said Union as to the text-books prescribed for public examinations, and that he will not renew the stock of English school books at the Government Book Depôt: provided always that this agreement shall be and remain in force for five years and no longer, and that if during that time either of the parties hereto shall fail in the due performance of any of the agreements, convenants, and conditions herein contained, it shall thereupon be lawful for the other party hereto to put an end to this agreement, which shall thereupon cease and be of no effect.

In witness whereof Peter Hordern, Director of Public Instruction, British Burma, by order of the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Frank Dennison Phinney, the duly appointed Superintendent of the American Baptist Mission Press, on behalf of the said Union, have set their hands the day and year above written.

Witness—
T. McIntyre.

P. Hordern,
Director of Public Instruction.
Frank Dennison Phinney,
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in British Burma at the end of the official year 1884-85.*

(For Details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
87,220 square miles.	Towns ... 20	Males ... 1,991,005	Institutions — For males ...	1	...	38	4,935	3	8	4,985	...	470	5,455	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 34·56	
			Institutions — For females ...	...	...	12	11	2	...	25	...	...	25		
	Villages ... 15,837	Females ... 1,745,766	Total ...	1	...	50	4,946	5	8	5,010	...	470	5,480	34·56	
	Total ... 15,857	Total ... 3,736,771	Scholars ... Males ...	18	...	5,233	118,807	202	212	124,472	...	5,324	129,796	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 43·46	
			Scholars ... Females ...	...	...	1,299	11,704	29	...	13,032	...	171	13,203	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5·05	
			Total ...	18	...	6,532	130,511	231	212	137,504	..	5,495	142,999	Scholars to total population of school-going age.† 25·51	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.—*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in British Burma for the Official year 1884-85.*

(For Details, see General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.§							Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.§								Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For males	20,279	...	226,647	179,022	31,247	9,068	4,66,263	*Nil a*	24,288	59,382	38,390	76,084	4,003	59,136	2,61,283	8,08,483	*a* The amount, Rs. 16,326, entered under the head of University in general Table II for 1883-84, should have been added to the amount of miscellaneous expenditure, Rs. 67,632, entered in column 15 of that statement.
For females	...	...	59,189	18,632	3,116	...	80,937										
Total ...	20,279	...	2,85,836	1,97,654	34,363	9,068	5,47,200	*Nil*	24,288	59,382	38,390	76,084	4,003	59,136	2,61,283	8,08,483	
2. (*a*) Percentages* of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	7·27	...	19·41	5·35	12·93	2·41	45·37	...	9·14	21·39	6·78	13·62	·09	3·61	54·63	100	
(*b*) Percentages* of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	·26	94·20	...	...	94·46	...	...	...	3·29	1·40	·78	·07	5·54	100	
(*c*) Percentages* of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	40·42	35·29	...	·11	75·82	...	...	1·00	7·05	12·62	·20	3·31	24·18	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction	2·51	...	35·35	24·45	4·25	1·12	67·68	...	3·01	7·34	4·75	9·41	·49	7·32	32·32	100	
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	920 12 11	...	117 15 10	9 12 5	147 7 8	44 7 0	79 4 7										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	965 10 8	...	145 5 9	18 11 9	147 7 8	52 6 3	90 1 5										
Local fund schools.‡ — Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to local funds	...	...	...	16 4 7	...	...	16 4 7										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	17 6 4	...	...	17 6 4										
Municipal schools.‡ — Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to municipal funds ...	...	...	35 4 7	24 11 11	...	...	32 3 11										
Total cost ...	...	...	49 1 11	28 4 11	...	...	43 1 10										
Institutions in Native States. — Cost to Native State revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided institutions. — Cost to provincial revenues ...	...	...	6 14 1	0 1 1	...	...	0 8 9										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	6 13 8	2 6 10	...	4 2 10	2 11 10										
Total cost ...	...	...	36 14 3	2 13 7	...	22 11 11	5 4 2										
Unaided institutions — Total cost ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
All institutions — Cost to provincial revenues ...	920 12 11	...	7 15 0	0 1 1	147 7 8	30 5 3	0 14 0										
Cost to local and municipal funds	...	...	15 12 6	1 3 9	...	1 5 3	1 14 8										
Total cost ...	965 10 8	...	44 0 2	1 8 3	147 7 8	205 13 4	3 15 8										

* The percentages required for 2 (*a*), 2 (*b*), 2 (*c*), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

B.—EDU

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III*.—*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in*

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																UNDER PRIVATE			
	Maintained by the Department.				*Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*				*Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways.*				*Maintained by Native States.*				*Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
University Education.																				
Arts Colleges—																				
English	1	18	21	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	18	21	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School Education, General.																				
Secondary Schools—																				
For boys ... English	2	197	191	142	14	1,927	2,013	1,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3,234	3,205	2,528
For boys ... Vernacular	...	..	...	...	1	76	72	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,013	944	838
For girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	85	70	70
Total ...	2	197	191	142	15	2,003	2,085	1,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4,332	4,219	3,436
Primary Schools—																				
For boys	5	505	517	435	15	983	957	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	55,555	55,555	55,457
For girls	...	...	...	...	3	145	168	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	276	282	227
Total ...	5	505	517	435	18	1,128	1,125	989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,292	55,831	55,837	55,684
School Education, Special.																				
Schools for Special Instruction—																				
Training schools for masters ...	3	202	204	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ...	2	29	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1	6	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying schools	5	110	132	103	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	31	31
																	1	58	36	36
Total ...	11	347	377	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	96	67	67
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	19	1,067	1,106	874	33	3,131	3,210	2,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	60,259	60,123	59,187

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. *Advanced Teaching—*
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
   (c) Any other Oriental classic ... ...
2. *Elementary* { Teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... ...

CATION.

British Burma for the official year 1884-85.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.		Others.	Remarks. Boys.	Girls.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d	31e	31f	31g	32	
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	17	...	3	13	1	1	...	...	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	18	18	17	...	3	13	1	1	...	...	...	18	..
...	...	...	...	37	5,358	5,069	1,053	5,994	619	2,811	812	367	603	..	52	5,013	345
...	...	...	...	1	76	...	60	76	...	74	...	1	1	...	..	51	25
...	...	...	...	11	1,013	795	8	847	668	215	15	59	27	...	29	169	844
...	...	...	...	1	85	...	38	85	...	60	25	...	..	...	...	...	85
...	...	...	...	50	6,532	5,864	1,159	7,022	1,287	3,160	852	427	631	...	81	5,233	1,299
3,631	73,047	73,047	73,047	4,935	130,090	1,254	128,401	139,229	5	120,160	9,469	87	229	...	140	118,725	11,365
...	...	...	...	11	421	165	36	397	121	234	27	16	23	...	...	82	339
3,631	73,047	73,047	73,047	4,946	130,511	1,419	128,437	139,626	126	120,394	9,496	103	252	...	140	118,807	11,704
...	...	...	...	3	202	...	177	202	...	173	25	...	3	...	1	202	...
...	...	...	...	2	29	5	6	29	1	23	2	2	1	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
..	...	...	...	5	110	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	1	...	...	110	..
...	...	...	...	1	38	...	...	..	5	20	...	...	...	...	13	38	..
...	...	...	...	1	58	58	58	58	3	23	...	2	.	...	30	58	..
...	...	...	...	13	443	63	241	289	12	351	27	4	5	.	44	414	29
3,631	73,047	73,047	73,047	5,010	137,504	7,364	129,654	146,937	1,428	123,918	10,376	535	868	.	265	11,735 girls in boys' schools. 251 boys in girls schools.	Boys 124,472 Girls 13,032
...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..		
...	For boys			418	4,364	.	434	3,976	10	4,056	144	6	4	...	144	4,357	7
...	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	For boys			52	1,131	..	396	735	..	404	...	...	713	...	14	967	164
...	„ girls			...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	For boys			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
...	„ girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		
...	For boys			.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
...	„ girls			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
...	Total		...	470	5,495	...	830	4,711	10	4,460	144	6	717	...	158	171 girls in boys' schools Nil. boys in girls' schools.	Boys 5,324 Girls 171
GRAND TOTAL			..	5,480	142,999	7,364	130,684	151,648	1,438	128,378	10,520	511	1,605	...	423	11,906 total girls in boys' schools 251 total boys in girls' schools	B. 120,796 G. 13,203

Home Department No. 8-237, dated the 7th August 1884.
and Oriental classical languages.
schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
"Remarks" should show the number of girls in boys' schools and the number of boys in girls' schools.
vary according to circumstances.

B.—EDU

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.—*Return of Expenditure on Public*

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITU																
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
	Maintained by the Department.							*Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.*							*Maintained by*		
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal funds raised in Native States.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education. — *Arts Colleges*— English	19,337	...	...	942	...	...	20,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training— Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,337	...	...	942	...	...	20,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — *Secondary Schools*— For boys ... English ...	22,536	...	...	5,228	...	...	27,764	...	...	72,290	25,979	...	2,803	1,01,072	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282	66	...	...	1,348	...	...	...
For girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,536	...	...	5,228	...	...	27,764	...	...	73,572	26,045	...	2,803	1,02,420	...	...	...
Primary Schools— For boys	5,056	...	...	4,630	...	...	9,686	...	4,544	15,293	2,519	...	208	22,564	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,640	521	...	76	6,237	...	...	...
Total ...	5,056	...	...	4,630	...	...	9,686	...	4,544	20,933	3,040	...	284	28,801	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — *Schools for Special Instruction*— Training schools for masters ...	31,247	...	...	...	...	...	31,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto mistresses ...	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	3,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	1,600	...	...	400	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	4,799	...	...	745	...	...	5,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,762	...	...	1,145	...	...	41,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges ...	3,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	6,842	...	...	...	...	...	3,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	180	...	1,380	...	...	...	6,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	66	336	...	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	7,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools ...	7,355	...	...	...	...	...	402	...	360	2,093	...	...	...	7,801	...	...	...
Buildings	17,448	...	...	...	...	...	7,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,453	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,448	11,364	...	29,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	135	...	...	2,020	...	36,250	38,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,134	...	...	...
Total ...	35,563	336	1,380	2,020	...	36,250	75,549	11,364	56	7,792	261	...	289	8,398	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,23,254	336	1,380	13,965	...	36,250	1,75,185	11,364	4,960	1,41,961	29,346	...	3,376	1,91,007	...	...	...

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a local or municipal board) exceeds the expenditure, the If in such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sour

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the subheads receipts from provincial revenues and from local and municipal funds should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from provincial revenues or any other fund, all payments or contributions from fees or other

V.—The expenditure under 'University,' 'Direction,' and 'Inspection' should be shown only in column 7 and its subdivisions and not

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in training schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b, and 4c, should be included in column 7e and not in columns 7a, 7b, and 7c. The ex

CATION.

Instruction in British Burma for the official year 1884-85.

TIONS.																					
				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Native States.				*Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.*							*Unaided.*										
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand total.	Remarks.
4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,337	...	...	942	...	20,279	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,337	...	...	942	...	20,279	
...	...	...	...	14,269	198	19,582	22,565	8,645	31,204	96,463	...	...	...	...	36,805	198	91,872	53,772	42,652	2,25,299	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,282	66	...	1,348	
...	...	...	...	14,754	...	8,243	15,900	2,702	13,830	55,429	...	...	...	...	14,754	...	8,243	15,900	16,532	55,429	
...	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	...	2,845	3,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	2,845	3,760	
...	...	...	...	29,023	198	28,740	38,465	11,347	47,879	1,55,652	...	...	...	...	51,559	198	1,02,312	69,738	62,029	2,85,836	
...	...	...	...	2,173	67,182	65,947	1,937	4,321	5,212	1,46,772	...	...	...	...	7,229	71,726	81,240	9,086	9,741	1,79,022	
...	...	..	...	1,693	...	2,466	1,221	2,829	4,186	12,395	...	...	...	...	1,693	...	8,106	1,742	7,091	18,632	
...	...	...	...	3,866	67,182	68,413	3,158	7,150	9,398	1,59,167	..	...	...	...	8,922	71,726	89,346	10,828	16,832	1,97,654	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,247	...	...	...	...	31,247	
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,116	...	...	...	...	3,116	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600	...	...	400	...	2,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	4,799	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	200	1,041	...	12	1,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	745	...	5,544	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80	164	...	27	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,041	12	1,253	
																	80	164	27	271	
...	..	...	...	...	...	280	1,205	...	39	1,524	...	...	...	...	40,762	...	280	2,350	39	43,431	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,288	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,849	...	2,533	...	...	24,288	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,537	...	...	...	...	59,382	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,842	...	...	...	...	3,537	
	.	...		...	...	2,388	...	...	...	2,388	...	...	...	...	180	...	11,569	...	...	6,842	
...	...	...	...	...	1,812	4,192	...	...	...	6,004	...	...	...	...	66	2,508	6,285	...	...	11,749	
																				8,859	
...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	7,403	...	...	...	...	7,403	
...	...	...	...	7,390	1,065	2,176	...	...	6,871	17,502	...	...	...	...	36,202	1,065	31,946	...	6,871	76,084	
...	..	...	...	233	590	500	...	...	2,680	4,003	...	...	...	...	233	590	500	...	2,680	4,003	
...		...	.	9,432	...	594	...	...	2,307	12,333	...	...	...	...	9,567	56	8,386	2,281	38,846	59,136	
...	..	...	..	17,103	3,467	9,850	...	...	11,858	42,278	...	...	...	...	1,45,167	4,219	61,219	2,281	48,397	2,61,283	
...	...	...	...	49,992	70,847	1,07,283	42,828	18,497	69,174	3,58,621	...	...	...	...	2,65,747	76,143	2,53,157	86,139	1,27,297	8,08,483	

return of Government (or local or municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus equalised
ces from which it is derived should be shown in the column of remarks.
of endowments, subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient from the subhead of fees also, the actual

sources credited to that fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the subheads to which they belong.
in the preceding columns.
the head of scholarships.
penditure entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in British Burma at the end of the official year 1884-85.*

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. 4 *Reading printed books.*			5 *Not reading printed books.*			TOTAL.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—																						
For boys...	Departmental ...	English ...	2	197	67	...	67	130	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	197
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	14	1,927	37	...	37	654	...	654	400	2	402	797	33	830	3	1	4	1,891	36	1,927
		Vernacular ...	1	76	...	...	...	5	...	5	12	3	15	28	12	40	6	10	16	51	25	76
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	21	3,234	24	...	24	591	45	636	678	46	724	1,574	209	1,783	58	9	67	2,925	309	3,234
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		38	5,434	128	...	128	1,380	45	1,425	1,090	51	1,141	2,399	254	2,653	67	20	87	5,064	370	5,434
For girls...	Departmental...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	11	1,013	...	18	18	7	178	185	11	198	209	129	390	519	22	60	82	169	844	1,013
		Vernacular ...	1	85	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	16	16	...	32	32	...	15	15	...	85	85
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		12	1,098	...	18	18	7	200	207	11	214	225	129	422	551	22	75	97	169	929	1,098
Total Secondary Schools ...			50	6,532	128	18	146	1,387	245	1,632	1,101	265	1,366	2,528	676	3,204	89	95	184	5,233	1,299	6,532

Primary schools—																						
For boys	Departmental	5	505	.	...	...	..	...	.	119	...	119	374	...	374	12	..	12	505	...	505
	Local fund	4	281	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	...	40	179	28	207	28	6	34	247	34	281
	Municipal	11	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	8	157	374	48	422	88	35	123	611	91	702
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Aided	1,284	55,555	...	...	...	..	...	...	103	12	115	48,283	7,113	55,396	30	14	44	48,416	7,139	55,555
	Unaided	3,631	73,047	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	68,946	4,101	73,047	.	...	...	68,946	4,101	73,047
	Total	4,935	130,090	..	..	..	..	...	..	411	20	431	118,156	11,290	129,446	158	55	213	118,725	11,365	130,090
For girls	Departmental	...	...	...		.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	3	145	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	9	10	22	84	106	...	29	29	23	122	145
	Native States	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Aided	8	276	..	...	.	...	.	..	4	12	16	46	188	234	9	17	26	59	217	276
	Unaided	...	..	..		..	.		...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	421	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	21	26	68	272	340	9	46	55	82	339	421
Total Primary Schools		4,946	130,511	...	..	...	...	...	...	416	41	457	118,224	11,562	129,786	167	101	268	118,807	11,704	130,511
GRAND TOTAL		4,996	137,043	128	18	146	1,387	245	1,632	1,517	306	1,823	120,752	12,238	132,990	256	196	452	124,040	13,003	137,043

Note.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under primary and secondary schools in General Forms 1 and 3. Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

No. of pupils in middle stage attending the three departmental vernacular training schools for masters ... 202 boys
No. of pupils in middle stage attending the two departmental vernacular training schools for mistresses ... 29 girls
Total .. 231
} not included in column 2.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VI.—*Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in British Burma during the official year 1884-85.*

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
ARTS COLLEGES—																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	8	5	...	...	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...
4. Previous examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																				
Law—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of general education—																				
Matriculation — Boys	3	2	...	5	34	5	...	6	45	8	3	...	2	13	7	4	...	...	2	...
Matriculation — Girls	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of special instruction—																				
1. Training school examination for masters — Upper	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	5	13	4	...	...	3	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
1. Training school examination for masters — Lower	10	17	...	27	242	74	...	6	322	128	21	...	5	154	8	139	7	...	...	...
2. Training school examination for mistresses — Upper	2	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
2. Training school examination for mistresses — Lower	2	3	...	5	17	14	...	1	32	10	8	...	1	19	3	16	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular medical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in surveying	12	2	8	22	185	23	21	15	244	36	...	1	4	41	...	38	1	1	1	...
7. Industrial school examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Any other special examinations, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

B.—EDU

GENERAL STATEMENT No. VII—*Return showing the Distribution of Local Funds and Municipal*

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction.														
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											*In institutions maintained by—*			Total local fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Municipal boards.	Private persons or associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
University Education. — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Oriental	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.															
University Education. — Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Education. — Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools.															
School Education, General. — For boys ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	198	198
School Education, General. — For boys ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School Education, General. — or girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. — or girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	198
Primary Schools.															
School Education, General. — For boys	4	281	279	238	...	4,544	...	245	...	64	4,853	...	...	67,182	71,726
School Education, General. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	281	279	238	...	4,544	...	245	...	64	4,853	...	...	67,182	71,726
Schools for Special Instruction.															
School Education, Special. — Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
School Education, Special. — Schools of Art ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special. — Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	..	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in— Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional colleges ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360	336	1,812	...	2,508
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Buildings	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	1,065	1,065
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	590	590
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	..	56	...	...	...	56
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	...	416	336	1,812	1,655	4,219
GRAND TOTAL ...	4	281	279	238	...	4,960	...	245	...	64	5,269	336	1,812	69,035	76,143

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of
II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in columns 7*b* and 7*c*

CATION.

Expenditure on Public Instruction in British Burma for the official year 1884-85.

Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																
In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											*Institutions maintained by—*					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local fund boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of local fund and municipal boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	1,927	2,013	1,733	...	72,290	...	25,979	...	2,803	1,01,072	...	...	19,582	91,872	92,070	
1	76	72	61	...	1,282	...	66	...	...	1,348	...	...	...	1,282	1,282	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,243	8,243	8,243	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	915	915	915	
15	2,003	2,085	1,794	...	73,572	...	26,045	...	2,803	1,02,420	...	...	28,740	1,02,312	1,02,510	
11	702	678	598	...	15,293	...	2,274	...	144	17,711	...	...	65,947	81,240	1,52,966	
3	145	168	153	...	5,640	...	521	...	76	6,237	...	...	2,466	8,106	8,106	
14	847	846	751	...	20,933	...	2,795	...	220	23,948	..	...	68,413	89,346	1,61,072	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	80	80	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	280	280	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,533	2,533	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,801	...	...	...	...	7,801	1,380	...	2,388	11,569	11,569	
...	...	...	...	...	2,093	...	...	...	...	2,093	...	...	4,192	6,285	8,793	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	11,364	29,770	...	...	...	...	41,134	...	...	2,176	31,046	33,011	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	1,090	
...	...	...	...	...	7,792	...	261	...	289	8,342	...	...	594	8,386	8,442	
...	...	...	...	11,364	47,456	...	261	...	289	59,370	1,380	...	9,850	61,219	65,438	
29	2,850	2,931	2,545	11.364	1,41,961	...	29,101	...	3,312	1,85,738	1,380	...	1,07,283	2,53,157	3,29,300	

General Table IV.
respectively of General Table IV, and the local fund and municipal expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

Return showing Classification according to Religion of Pupils attending Public Institutions on 31st March 1885.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March according to Religion.					
					Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Buddhist.	Others.	Total.
Arts Colleges—										
	Departmental ...	English ...	1	18	5	...	...	13	...	18
		Vernacular	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		1	18	5	...	...	13	...	18
Secondary Schools—										
For boys ...	Departmental ...	English ...	2	197	30	12	1	153	1	197
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	14	1,927	118	144	44	1,606	15	1,927
		Vernacular	1	76	6	...	...	70	...	76
	Native States ...	English .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	21	3,234	1,563	189	213	1,255	14	3,234
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		38	5,434	1,717	345	258	3,084	30	5,434
For girls ...	Departmental ...	English ...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Native States ...	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ..	English ...	11	1,013	819	7	6	167	14	1,013
		Vernacular	1	85	75	...	...	10	...	85
	Unaided ...	English ...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		12	1,098	894	7	6	177	14	1,098
Total Secondary Schools ...			50	6,532	2,611	352	264	3,261	44	6,532
Primary Schools—										
For boys ...	Departmental		5	505	5	25	11	441	23	505
	Local fund		4	281	2	6	2	260	11	281
	Municipal		11	702	9	69	6	609	9	702
	Native States		*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		1,224	55,555	5,458	27	71	49,999	...	55,555
	Unaided		3,631	73,047	3,244	...	...	69,803	...	73,047
	Total ...		4,935	130,090	8,718	127	90	121,112	43	130,090
For girls ...	Departmental		*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		3	145	18	...	3	123	1	145
	Native States		*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided		8	276	163	31	...	29	53	276
	Unaided		*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		11	421	181	31	3	152	54	421
Total Primary Schools ...			4,946	130,511	8,899	158	93	121,264	97	130,511
Schools for Special Instruction—										
Training schools for masters, departmental ...			3	202	25	4	...	173	...	202
Training schools for mistresses, departmental..			2	29	29	...	...	...	...	29
Schools of art			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools, departmental			1	6	3	...	...	3	. .	6
Medical schools *Nil*			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools, departmental			5	110	2	1	...	107	...	110
Industrial schools, aided			1	38	5	11	2	20	...	38
Other schools, aided			1	58	3	28	2	25	...	58
Total Schools for Special Instruction ...			13	443	67	44	4	328	...	443
GRAND TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...			5,010	137,504	11,582	554	361	124,866	141	137,504

Return showing the Results of the Middle School and Upper and Lower Primary School Examinations in British Burma during the official year 1884-85.

Nature of examination.		Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.					
		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Natives of India.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION—																					
English	Boys	14	18	1	33	169	127	1	5	302	93	63	...	1	157	22	98	15	10	12	...
	Girls					...	42	...	...	42	.	18	...	...	18	17	..	1.	...	...	...
Vernacular	Boys	11	9	52	72	175	10	137	7	329	76	6	17	3	102	...	89	11	1	1	...
	Girls					2	52	7	...	61	2	14	...	...	16	...	14	1	1	..	...
Total ...	Boys	25	27	53	105	344	137	138	12	631	169	69	17	4	259	22	187	26	11	13	...
	Girls					2	94	7	...	103	2	32	...	...	34	17	14	2	1	...	...
Upper Primary School Examination.	Boys	25	45	..	70	315	750	...	...	1,065	173	466	...	...	639	34	484	82	17	22	...
	Girls					14	182	...	..	196	4	103	...	...	107	30	56	21	...	..	..
Lower Primary School Examination.	Boys	29	48	...	77	502	2,204	...	...	2,706	252	1,664	...	...	1,916	22	1,534	303	26	31	...
	Girls					50	530	...	...	580	14	265	..	...	279	50	145	84	...	...	...

Statistical Returns of Scientific and Literary Societies for the official year 1884-85.

Name.	Objects.	Income from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.				Number of Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
Young Men's Institute.	To afford facilities for mental culture, &c.	Rs. 300 0 0	*Nil.*	Rs. 1,252 8 0*	Rs. 1,552 8 0	25 on an average daily.	5 on an average daily.	*Nil.*	30 on an average daily.	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	July 1877.	* Including donations, hire of hall, and miscellaneous receipts.